All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All

Nippon Times

Wartime Is Worktime, Fight, Fight, Fight and Win

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KURODA NAMED AS ARMY HEAD IN PHILIPPINES

Lieutenant-General Tanaka Shifted to Certain Important Military Post

COMMANDER IN MANILA

Met by Staff Officers Upon His Arrival Saturday at New Appointment

Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, succeeding Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, who has been transferred to a certain important post, it was announced on Saturday by headquarters of the Imperial Army Forces in the Philippines.

The announcement by the Imperial Army Forces in the Philippines with regard to the change of their Supreme Commander, was as follows: "Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in the Philippines, has recently been transferred to a certain important post. The Supreme Commander succeeding Lieutenant-General Tanaka is Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda. Lieutenant-General Kuroda proceeded to his post today, May 29."

Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, the newly-appointed Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in the Philippines, arrived at the Manila Airdrome at 12:12 p.m. on Saturday, reports Domei from Manila. Lieutenant-General Kuroda was greeted by staff officers and unit commanders of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces as well as by members of the Philippine Executive Commission.

Addresses Filipinos

Emphasizing that the Japanese Forces have always maintained the initiative of operations on all fronts and are crushing Anglo-American forces, Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, the new Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, in his first address to the people of the Philippines, urged the Filipinos to forge ahead with unshakable conviction toward the development of their country, according to a Domei report from Manila on Saturday.

Lieutenant-General Kuroda's message follows:

"The operations in the Philippines came to a close on May 7 last year with the fall of the fortified island of Corregidor and the subsequent unconditional surrender of all the American-Filipino forces. Today, public peace and construction works here, as a whole are in a satisfactory condition, save for the weak activities of remnants entrenched in remote mountainous areas.

"This gratifying situation is due to the tremendous efforts exerted by the Japanese Forces and people and to the sincere cooperation offered by the Filipino officials and civilians. I am extremely glad to observe such conditions.

"Let me avail myself of this opportunity to hope that the Filipinos will further expand and strengthen the results hitherto achieved and thus carry them out to perfection.

"Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who recently visited these islands, made the significant promise with regard to the independence in the future of the Philippines and Burma in the latter part of January last year when the military operations were still in full swing here.

Personally Sees Situation

"Prime Minister Tojo not only reiterated that same public promise in January this year but recently visited the Philippines, despite the heavy pressure of military and political business, and personally encouraged the Filipino officials and civilians. In full cognizance of this fact, I earnestly wish that the Filipinos will forge ahead toward the construction of the New Philippines.

"I also hope that the Japanese residents here will maintain the pride and magnanimity as the nationals of a leader nation and live up to the grand principles of the Japanese Empire in their deeds and words.

"Now the Japanese Empire, with a decisive resolution, is fighting a war to crush America and Britain over the extensive theater of war covering the Asiatic Continent to the Pacific Ocean. This great war of unprecedented scale will not be ended until America and Britain have been smashed.

"The war results achieved during

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His Majesty Sends Message To Fuehrer in Reply to Wire

Imperial Audience Granted to Lieutenant-General Sugawara Returning From Front; Crown Prince Visits Yoseikan and Inspects Museum

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send a gracious telegraphic message to Chancellor Adolf Hitler in reply to the latter's personal telegram of presenting the high decorations to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto sent to His Imperial Majesty on the occasion of Navy Day, May 27, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department on Saturday.

Imperial Audience Granted

His Majesty the Emperor at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday graciously received in audience at the Imperial Palace Lieutenant-General Michio Sugawara, who returned from the front. Present at the Imperial Audience were the Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Chief of the Army General Staff General Gen Sugiyama.

The honored Lieutenant-General minutely reported to the Throne on the military conditions under his jurisdiction at the front.

Lieutenant-General Sugawara was further honored with an audience granted him by Her Majesty the Empress. After having partaken of the Imperial gift of Japanese wine, the Lieutenant-General retired from the Imperial Palace, deeply moved by the Imperial grace.

His Imperial Majesty granted to the distinguished soldier a set of wooden cups with the Imperial crest and a monetary gift in token of the Imperial appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by the Lieutenant-General.

Crown Prince Visits

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince was pleased on Saturday to visit the Yoseikan at Morioka-cho, Azabu-ku, a training institute for children and youth and their educators which was established by the Tokyo Prefectural Government in commemoration of the birth of His Imperial Highness.

His Imperial Highness left the Akasaka Palace at 12:50 p.m. Arriving at the Yoseikan, the Crown Prince first inspected the museum of historic pictures and then the lecture hall and dormitories. After two hours of inspection, His Imperial Highness left the institute for the Palace.

BRITAIN DENOUNCES GRAB POLICY OF U.S.

Irked by Remarks Made by Editor That America Rules New Zealand

The United States is gradually betraying its warlike imperialism with the progress of war, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei dated Friday.

It appears that some form of compromise was reached in the course of the two-week conference at Washington between the United States and Britain but in view of the strong current of public opinion in America clamoring for a Pacific first policy, a communique of 20-some-odd-words was the only announcement that was made in regard to the conference.

Meanwhile, Americans have caused much uneasiness in British political circles by making outspoken remarks betraying the imperialistic designs of the United States. The United States Government, in fact, has already extended its clutching hand to the Atlantic area, Africa, Iran, Iraq and India.

Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in the House of Representatives' Foreign Relations Committee stated recently that the United States did not desire more territory than it already possessed but it believed in an intelligent policy to secure adequate bases in the Pacific.

Urges Grab Policy

Wayne Parrish, editor of the magazine American Aviation, at once took up Secretary Knox's statement and commented: "Why does the Government say that it doesn't want any more territory? When it is so obvious that Pacific bases are indispensable to the United States, why does it stoop to apologetic explanations? The United States Government should openly adopt a positive imperialistic policy in the Pacific and rule as far south as New Zealand those lands which other nations possess only in name."

This bold declaration produced repercussions in Britain and in the latest issue of the Aeronautical Magazine, the dissatisfaction of the British was expressed under the title: "Unpeaceful Imperialism of the United States." The article said: "On reading Parrish's article, we thought we must have made a mistake and we rubbed our eyes and read the same passage again. There it was again: '. . . as far south as New Zealand! British propaganda work in America must certainly be slack. . .'

Meanwhile, a Berlin dispatch to Domei dated Friday reported that the imperialism of the United States was the theme of Friday's editorial of the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung, which said:

"The latest issue of the American magazine, News Week, runs an article on the 'Network of American Bases Throughout the World' intended to justify the imperialistic activities of the United States by pleading self-defense and guarantees of peace under American con-

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MOURNERS CONTINUE HOMAGE TO REMAINS

Preparations for State Funeral in Hibiya Park Nearing Completion

As on previous days, there was a constant stream of visitors on Saturday at the Navy Club in Shiba where the ashes of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto are lying until the late Commander-in-Chief's State Funeral on June 5.

University and college students and members of neighborhood associations went in groups to the club to pay tribute to the memory of the fallen Fleet-Admiral.

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, and Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, were among those who paid their respects to the Fleet-Admiral's ashes during the morning.

The Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, meeting in extraordinary session on Saturday, approved the draft of the memorial address to be delivered by Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura before the State Funeral the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

Memorial Message Presented

Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, acting for the House, presented on Saturday morning a memorial message to the late Fleet-Admiral at the Navy Club.

The message was as follows:

"Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who has been raised to the Senior Grade of the Third Rank and decorated with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, received Imperial orders and as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet planned and fought well and accomplished great achievements. He died on a plane while directing operations. His death agrieves us profoundly while it makes us feel the greatest indignation toward the enemy. The House of Peers mourns over the Fleet-Admiral's glorious death and hereby expresses its deep sympathy."

Speaker Tadahiko Okada of the House of Representatives visited the Navy Club Saturday morning and presented the following memorial address of the House to the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto whose ashes lie at the club pending the State Funeral on June 5:

"The House of Representatives bemoans the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, of the Senior Grade of the Third Rank, with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, who rendered distinguished military services, made Imperial prestige felt throughout the world, and accomplished achievements which will be remembered forever, and with all respect presents its condolences."

Under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, more than 300 members of the House

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NIPPON FORCES OCCUPY HSINAN IN HUNAN DRIVE

162nd and 481st Chungking Divisions Smashed Despite Stubborn Resistance

CHIANGSTERS IN PANIC

Army Airmen Also Raid Enshih Near Ichang; Foe Airfield Demolished

Certain crack Japanese units occupied Hsinan in Hunan Province at 7 p.m. on May 27 after annihilating about 2,000 Chungking troops belonging to the 162nd Division and 481st Division, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from an undisclosed base in Hupeh Province. The enemy troops offered a very stubborn resistance at the base, but the Japanese raiding units smashed them completely and entered the town in a surging force.

The enemy put up stiff resistance under strict orders of War District Commander Sun Lien-chung for defense, but could not bear the brunt of the raiding forces. The flight of Divisional Commander Sun Pu caused the defending Chungking troops to be thrown into utter confusion, according to the dispatch.

Hsinan is located along the Feng River emptying into Tungting Lake and is about 14 kilometers west of Fenghsien, a large town in Hunan Province. Its population is about 4,000 and is known as an accumulating and distributing center of lumber and rice as well as a political, economic and military base for the Chungking forces.

The Japanese Units which placed Hsinan under their perfect control started their operation at a point about 52 kilometers southwest of Kungan, recently occupied by these units.

Army Airmen Raid Enshih

The Japanese Army air force based somewhere in China, whose airmen had been impatiently waiting for the bad flying weather to wear off, Friday carried out a surprise attack on Enshih in Hupeh Province, an important strategic base of the enemy west of Ichang, in a large formation of bombers and fighters and inflicted severe damage on the airdrome and other military establishments there, according to a Domei dispatch from a certain base dated May 28.

Braving the still inclement weather, the indomitable eagles of the Imperial Army made straight for Enshih Friday morning. As they arrived over their destination at 8 a.m., the panic-stricken enemy air defense battery frantically let up a barrage of gunfire in an endeavor to obstruct the operations of our airmen. Undaunted, the attackers dived over the airdrome and blew up the sheds and runway, making the airdrome unusable.

At about the same time another unit of Japanese airmen bombed the military establishments in the heart of the city and wrecked them one by one. When they left thick black smoke was issuing from various places. All planes returned to their home base without mishap.

128-Year Old Woman

BANGKOK.—A woman aged 128 years has been discovered in Nakhorn Pathom about 100 kilometers west of Bangkok. She is now receiving a monthly pension of 100 ticals by special order of the Thai Prime Minister.

ARMY HEROES ARE HONORED FOR BRAVERY

Joint Announcement Is Made by War Ministry and Bureau Of Decorations

8TH SINCE START OF WAR

907 Officers, Men Receive Order Of Golden Kite—Nine Granted Special Distinctions

The War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations have jointly announced the conferment of honors on army officers and men, most of whom have met gallant deaths. This is the eighth conferment of honors on officers and men and civilians in the Army who have been killed in the War of Greater East Asia or died from wounds or sickness in the war, the 49th conferment of honors on those who were killed in the China Affair or died from wounds or sickness in it, and the 43rd conferment of honors on officers and men and civilians who took part in the China Affair and who are alive.

Most of those who have been honored died heroically on the China continent and on the southern fronts in the War of Greater East Asia. A large number of the heroes who have been honored for services in the China Affair died heroically in China and Manchuria in the second stage of the affair.

Of the officers and men who have been honored, 907 have received the Order of the Golden Kite. There are nine officers and men to whom special distinction honors have been granted. They are: Colonel Tei Okabe, Captain Kisaji Beppu, Special Sergeant-Major Teru Nagano, Sergeant Hiroshi Kasai, Sergeant-Major Yoshio Takahashi, Lieutenant Matsuo Yano, Sub-Lieutenant [illegible] and Corporal Masao Kimata.

Colonel Okabe's Exploits

Colonel Okabe as commander of an Army Air Unit assumed the responsibility of protecting groups of transports in the Thai Bay at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. On the eighth of the month he got his entire unit to land at the Singora airfield. From this place he led his men in attacks one after another in quick succession against Malai, Sumatra and Java, annihilating the air strength of the enemy forces in these regions. Then he turned to Burma. While leading an attack on the Magwe airfield he found himself pitted against a number of enemy planes. He shot down three of them. When he had destroyed the last of the three, his plane was hit by enemy fire and there was no saving his plane. Calmly he blasted himself and his plane.

Captain Beppu as commander of a squadron of Army fighter planes attacked Rangoon eight times. In the last attack his unit engaged more than 20 enemy fighters in a combat in which his skillful direction enabled his men to make a full demonstration of their efficiency in formation fighting. He himself shot down two enemy planes before he died gloriously over Rangoon after his plane had been hit by enemy fire.

Nagano's Achievements

Special Sergeant-Major Nagano distinguished himself as the pilot of a scouting plane in the Malai and Buna operations. He took part in the operations for the reduction of Singapore. His role in the historic campaign was that of a photographer. The photographs he had taken of the Bukit Timah height and the surrounding country were found of great value to the Yamashita Corps in developing its plans for the capture of Singapore. Next he was with the Sakurai Corps and show-

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New Process Discovered to Preserve Smallpox Serum for Period of One Year

True to the proverbial saying that war is the mother of inventions and discoveries, the Japanese medical circles have scored another triumph in the discovery of a process to conserve smallpox serum for a period of one year instead of only two months, which hitherto had been the case.

The Yokotsu Airplane of the Nippon Airways Corporation, which arrived at Fukuoka on Friday from Peking, unloaded a small tin container containing a calf's intestines on which serum for smallpox had been cultured, reports Domei.

Surgeon Mitsugi Tanaka of the Tokyo Army Surgeon School, who [illegible] to Fukuoka to receive the tin, [illegible]lined that after assiduous re[illegible]h his school had succeeded in [illegible]g a process whereby serum for [illegible]pox can be conserved for one [illegible]or longer.

[illegible] added that the Tokyo Army [illegible]on School is going to add the [illegible]ing touches to its discovery by [illegible]imenting with the calf's in[illegible]es.

[illegible]hen the finishing touches are [illegible] on the newly discovered [illegible]ss, the prevention of smallpox [illegible]e extended to the whole of the [illegible]osperity Sphere due to the ex[illegible]d period in conservation of the [illegible]," Mr. Tanaka declared.

ARMY UNITS ARE GRANTED CITATIONS FOR EXPLOITS IN CENTRAL CHINA DRIVE

CITATIONS

Matono Infantry Unit
Units Attached Thereto

The above under the command of Colonel Kenzaburo Matono participated in the second Changsha operation of 1941 and ever forming themselves the mainstay of the Takahashi Unit carried out important and difficult duties frequently and after crushing the enemy scored tremendous war results.

It was on December 27 that the above, ahead of all other units, forcibly crossed the cold current of the Ku River, which then was swelling hourly, and after penetrating the solidly entrenched enemy positions advanced swiftly to the left bank area of the river. On May 29 these units in the face of a stubborn resistance of the enemy 99th Division managed to reach a vantage point east of Taniang Bridge. On the same night the units displayed their great mobile power when they received orders to make a hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy toward Changsha and on the following morning they reached the bank of the Liuyang River, and part of the units occupied its right bank.

The enemy 10th Army, entrenched solidly and deeply, was making an attempt to hold Changsha. The Takahashi Unit launched vigorous attacks day and night against the enemy commencing January 1. This Unit forming the left wing of the attacking forces smashed the enemy points one by one with hand-to-hand fighting and repulsed the enemy counter-offensives several times. Toward the evening of January 4 the Unit advanced to a line southwest of the south gate of an old walled town. By this time the Unit had lost many officers, from a battalion commander down and exhausted its ammunition. Fatigue oppressed the members of the Unit, but its esprit de corps was still high. Carrying out difficult attacks with admirable efficiency, the Unit completely occupied a corner of Changsha.

At the time of deployment of the Takahashi Unit, the above smashed the main force of the enemy 59th Division, which attempted to hinder it, in the southeastern area of Changsha and after repulsing the enemy 32th Division near Tungshan covered the Takahashi Unit, and enabled it to cross the river, rendering this Unit's subsequent deployment easy.

Then, in the area north of Pailupu the above smote part of the [illegible] Division and successfully effected liaison with a transport unit which was trapped. On January 10 the above annihilated one unit of the enemy 99th Division near Mashihshan by a surprise attack. On January 14 the above also routed the main force of the enemy 140th Division in the vicinity of Chientanchung.

All this was due to an ample manifestation of unflinching and unbending endeavor under difficult conditions, of a virile fighting spirit and the result of constant training in a solid mass of unity with a gallant unit commander in the center under the unit colors resplendent with a history of glorious exploits. The military exploits of the above are really outstanding.

A citation is hereby issued.

April 29, 1942

Army Commander

Kataoka Transport Unit
Units Attached Thereto

The above under the command of Colonel Kosaku Kataoka was engaged in the second Changsha campaign in 1941. Ever in the face of enemy menaces the above accomplished its duty in supplying provisions and ammunition and in transporting the wounded, enabling the Takahashi Unit to display its fighting strength to the utmost.

The Kataoka Unit concentrated its forces a little later than the Takahashi Unit and started from Yochow on December 27 and caught up with the Takahashi Unit, which was already advancing to the left bank area of the Ku River the same day, on the morning of December 30 after conquering falling snow and bad roads and crossing the Hsinshang River and the Ku River then swollen. Continuing its march day and night it caught up with the Takahashi Unit at Hsinkaishih. There the supplies were made to the Takahashi Unit. The patients also were received there. It also caused an ammunition company to be dispatched ahead, thereby giving no impediment to the Takahashi Unit to start a chase of the enemy toward Changsha.

Then the main force of the Kataoka Unit came back to Shinkaishih on December 31 and after properly attending to the patients and delivering supplies started for Changsha. On the way the Unit learned that part of its advance unit had been trapped by a numerically superior enemy near Hsinkaishih and that it had got out of enemy reach after burying ammunition underground. Upon receipt of this information the Kataoka Unit carried out a mopping-up operation near Hsinkaishih and recovered 26 horseloads of the entire ammunition. It reached the north district of Pailupu late in the afternoon of January 4, when it encountered a powerful enemy unit. The Kataoka Transport Unit effected a night attack to break through the enemy cordon, but by this time the enemy were being reinforced more and more until they got the newly-organized 13th Division, 15th Division and 41st Division. The attempted advance of the Kataoka Unit thus was checked. After readjusting its position against the enemy on all sides, however, the Unit carried out movements which frustrated the frequent enemy attacks day and night and dealt a severe blow to the enemy. At the same time, the Kataoka Unit securely held the horses and their loads. When the Takahashi Unit was approaching the enemy forces on its deployment operation from Changsha on January 7, the Kataoka Unit was able to put the enemy to rout, thereby accomplishing its duty.

During the subsequent deployment, the enemy repeated their persistent obstructions, but each time the Kataoka Unit frustrated it and successfully protected many patients. It went ahead of the Takahashi Unit from Fulinpu and carried on its duty of transporting the patients to a base amid the warfare. Later, the Unit fulfilled its duty of replenishing and supplying ammunitions admirably well.

That the Unit broke through a dangerous position and achieved its duty successfully is attributed to appropriate training in ordinary times and its carrying out of its duty with a conviction of sure victory, and the sense of responsibility on the part of all the officers and men, who acted as one under the positive and daring command of Colonel Kataoka. The above has set a significant and salutary example to all units serving behind the fighting units on the firing lines and its exploits are really distinguished.

A citation is hereby issued.

April 29, 1942

Army Commander

Brought to Notice of His Majesty the Emperor

ANNOUNCEMENT GIVEN

Matono, Kataoka Units Helped Takahashi Unit in Second Changsha Operation

For their distinguished exploits and faithful accomplishment of duty despite indescribable difficulties during the second Changsha operation in Central China in 1941, the Matono Unit and the units attached to it, and the Kataoka Transport Unit and the units attached to it, were granted citations by an Army Commander, and this fact has been brought to the notice of His Majesty the Emperor.

Regarding these citations, the War Ministry made the following announcement at 4 p.m. on Saturday:

"The respective citations were previously issued by an Army Commander to the Matono Infantry Unit and units attached thereto and Kataoka Transport Unit and units attached thereto, all of which rendered their outstandingly distinguished services in the second Changsha operation. With awe and trepidation it is noted here that this fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Crossed Ku River

The Matono Infantry Unit, commanded by Colonel Kenzaburo Matono, formed the center of the Takahashi Unit, drove over the ice-cold Ku River at high-water mark, and blasted the stubborn resistance put up by the enemy 99th division. It also overcame the persistent counter-attacks of the enemy 10th army and, without being affected by the death in action of a battalion commander and numerous others, occupied a corner of Changsha.

The Kataoka Transport Unit and the Units attached to it, commanded by Colonel Kosaku Kataoka, are the first transport units to be honored by having the citations granted to them brought to the knowledge of His Imperial Majesty.

The Unit served meritoriously in supplying food and ammunition to the Takahashi Unit and in transporting its wounded. It also smashed back counter-attacking enemy troops at close quarters. The overwhelming emotions of the officers and men of the two Units honored at this time can well be imagined.

Colonel Matono Active

Interviewed at the Abashiri Conscription Office, where he is now a conscription officer, Colonel Kenzaburo Matono, who had rendered such distinguished services in the second Changsha campaign, said that he was profoundly moved by the honor done him and his subordinates.

"It was on New Year's Day in 1942 that the second Changsha campaign was carried out. The units that participated fought with spectacular gallantry. The honor done my former unit is the fruit of its exceptional fighting spirit. But I keenly feel the loss of many valiant officers and men who fell in that campaign. But their souls will no doubt feel the honor done them as well as their comrades."

TO TEACH HANDICRAFT

Special School Established in Manila for Women

Domei

MANILA, May 29.—The Bureau of Education of the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare of the Philippines Executive Commission will establish a Household Handicraft School for the purpose of encouraging Filipino women to make themselves useful for the development of industry in the Philippines, it was learned today.

Already 139 women teachers from various Filipino grammar schools have applied for admission in the proposed school, it was revealed.

When these teachers complete the prescribed course which will include handicrafts using Manila hemp and coconut shells as materials, they will give handicraft lessons in their respective schools.

WANG DERIDES ENEMY CLAIMS ON PRODUCTION

Increasing Unrest and Turmoil Within Chungking Regime Pointed Out

DETERMINATION STRESSED

Share Full Responsibilities in Carrying Out War to Final Victory

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, May 28.—The over-exaggerated production power of the United States, increasing unrest and turmoil within the Chungking regime and China's firm determination to share full responsibilities in carrying out the War of Greater East Asia to final victory were the highlights of an exclusive interview given by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China today.

In the interview, which lasted for one hour from 5 p.m. with Hitoshi Wada, vice-chief of the Asahi Shimbun's East Asia Department, and Seiryu Miyazaki, vice-chief of the Asahi's Shanghai general office, President Wang declared:

"There are various changes in the world war situation today but my belief, as I stated in Tokyo two years ago, to 'handle change with an unchanging stand' continues more solid than ever. No matter what changes come about in the international situation, I believe firmly, that as long as the relations between Japan and China continue as they are, there is nothing to worry about in the future of Greater East Asia."

Continuing, he said, "American propaganda boasts that its production power is superior, and tries to make it sound as though by that it will be able to carry out a counter-offensive. But from the viewpoint of the War of Greater East Asia, I think there is absolutely no need to fear America's production power. That is because a counter-offensive, if it is to be carried out, is possible only after crossing the vast Pacific, and further the enemy must come over each of the innumerable islands dotting the ocean. No matter how great the enemy's production power, this is impossible.

Grateful for Japan's Victories

"I cannot but express my deep gratitude and respect for the tremendous results attained by our ally Japan during the more than a year and a half since the outbreak of the war in holding its war gains and crushing enemy attempts at counter-offensive, thereby making the defense of Greater East Asia one in which there is no room for fear.

"In order to keep up with Japan's powerful fighting at the fronts, I feel that China must bring all its strength to bear to make perfect everything in the rear. In recent days the Soviet Union announced that the Communist International had been dissolved, but that step only means erasing the form name but keeping the body and it cannot be thought that this step will improve their relations with Chiang Kai-shek.

"Since January 9, we have been given much aid by Japan and the sovereign policies of the National Government are developing steadily. It can be readily understood that the people of the Peace Zones, especially the intellectual classes, have come to hold a solid belief and hope. Formerly Shanghai businessmen did nothing to cooperate but now in line with the development of the various policies they are offering true cooperation.

Recent Large-Scale Surrenders

"In contrast to this, unrest in Chungking is increasing rapidly. That in recent days there have been large scale deflection into our camp of the troops directly under Chiang is one indication of this situation. Looking at the unrest in Chungking, I think that there are two schools of thought there. One has come to think that the aid given by Japan to China is the true, concrete way to bring about joint Japanese-Chinese operations and has come to hold doubts concerning the use wisdom of continued resistance. The other school thinks that the unity between Anglo-America and the Soviets will become stronger and that it will be more advantageous to stick to Anglo-America. The latter is made up of elements which are never sure of anything and the two clashing ideas are continuously increasing the spiritual turmoil in Chungking. What further will lead Chungking turmoil to collapse is the strengthening of the Peace Zones," he added. "This, I believe, is the basis for the solution of the Chungking problem."

Turning to war efforts in Nanking, he said:

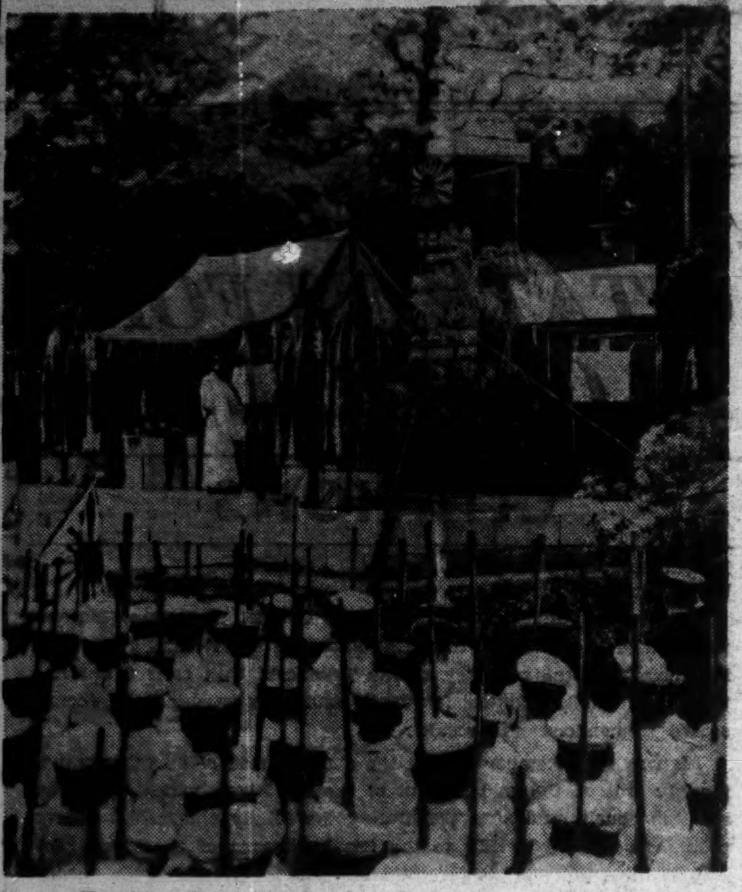
"Since our entry into the war, the Government, with Japanese aid, has been carrying out epoch-making measures with reference to prices, buying up of commodities, distribution, and so forth, but what hereafter will be especially important is the increase of production and together with that the maintenance of peace and order. Without either we will not be able to attain our objectives. Each is necessary for the success of the other. The Government is exerting efforts to bring about a perfect rational balance in economy throughout the nation and to bring about an outstanding increase in production.

"Our leadership policy lies in uniting the people's love for China with their love for East Asia and to urge them to have rising hope for the future relationships between Japan and China and the future of East Asia. And we are exerting our total energies in order to do this. We must make them understand that to realize the hopes for the future that we hold now, it is necessary to bear every discomfort today; we must bring about in them a spirit of sacrifice for East Asia. For this the youth of today must drive forward with an awakening, courage and feeling for responsibility; we must wipe out all individualistic pursuits merely for pleasure; we must implant in them a fundamental spirit able to bear all hardships and drive forward with furious courage. The summer training to be held in Nanking and Shanghai this summer will have this as its objective.

"I have visited Japan about three times, and have also gone to Manchoukuo, and each time have felt clearly that the unity of the peoples of East Asia is daily becoming stronger and have felt infinitely gratified for the future of East Asia. The relations between Japan and China go back more than two thousand years and it is only fifty years ago that disputes first arose between the two. Before that, a hundred years ago, the British, American and Russian invasion of China had already begun. Britain came across the seas from the south, Russia over land from the north. And Japan also, like China, was faced by this invasion threat. The year of the Meiji Restoration was the year in which China's national father, Sun Yat-sen, was born. If China, like Japan, had united nationally and repulsed Anglo-American invasions, then there would not have arisen later disputes between Japan and China.

"Before the mislead elements continuing resistance and obstructing national unity claim a wrongful hate for Japan they should know first that the fault lay in China herself. If by any sort of chance America and Britain should win then that will be the end of East Asia. This is the point on which is based the idea of joint Japanese-Chinese life or death. This is the point upon which my thoughts are based," he concluded.

Monument Unveiled



Unveiling ceremonies for the monument erected for the Gunkan March, noted Navy march composed by the late Tokichi Setoguchi, were held at Hibiya Park at 1 p.m. Saturday. Chief Priest Ebinuma, of the Togo Shrine officiated and numerous notables including Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Mayor Ayao Kishimoto, President of the Board of Information Eiji Amau, and many organizations, attended. Photo shows ceremonies being performed with Sea Scouts in foreground.

Kuroda Named As Army Head In Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

the period of a year and a half since the outbreak of the war have established for Japan an impregnable strategic position. With this position of sure victory, Japan will only forge ahead toward final victory. It is now well known throughout the world that one of the enemy counter-offensives for the year 1943 was completely frustrated on the Indian front at the beginning of this year.

"I should like to emphasize the fact the Imperial Armed Forces are always maintaining the operational initiative and are annihilating the enemy on all fronts and urge you, [illegible] conviction toward the final goal."

Lieutenant-General Kuroda, graduated from the Army Staff College in 1916.

After participating in the Japanese expedition in Siberia during World War I, General Kuroda proceeded to London to serve as Military Attache in England in May, 1923.

Later, he served as the Chief of the Conscription Section of the War Ministry, serving also as Army Officer stationed in India and a unit commander during the period 1933 and 1939.

In 1941, he was appointed Vice-Chief of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education. In that position, he also served as Deputy Chief of the same office in December, 1941.

He was transferred to a certain important position at the front in July, 1942, which position he retained until the present appointment as Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines.

Britain Denounces Grab Policy of U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

trol but such a glaring plot to conquer the world is bound sooner or later to be perceived and resented by Britain and other anti-Axis nations.

"The News Week has unwittingly exposed the American intention to retain its hold on the West Indies bases but it is most amusing to note that it does not include the European Continent in the American sphere of interest. The reason is obvious. As the magazine itself hints, in case American forces should occupy Trondheim, Moscow is certain to lodge a strong protest. It seems to be Roosevelt's motto is: 'Europe to the Bolsheviks and all the rest to American imperialism.'"

A Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated Friday says that the United States War Department appointed Major-General Robert Richardson as the new Commander of the Land Forces in Hawaii. Just before his departure from Washington, Richardson declared:

"The defense facilities in Hawaii will shortly undergo major extensions and strengthening but I cannot say when this work will start."

MORE BOOKS AVAILABLE

130,000 Belonging to Hongkong University Ready in June

Domei

HONGKONG, May 28.—Approximately 130,000 books which originally belonged to Hongkong University and other books of enemy property, which fell into the hands of the Government-General of Hongkong will shortly be made accessible to the public, it was learned today.

A portion of these books, it is further revealed, will be made accessible to the public during June.

In view of the fact that some of these books contain valuable technical reading, it is expected they will contribute much to the promotion of science and culture.

NEW FUEL CONCERN TO MAKE BUTANOL

Self-Sufficiency Aim of Joint Effort

Domei

HSINKING, May 29.—Marking another gigantic step toward complete self-sufficiency of liquid fuel in Manchoukuo, the Manchuria Artificial Petroleum Company will be created here with a capital of ¥50,000,000 (¥12,500,000 paid-up) by the joint financing of the Manchoukuo Government, the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Imperial Fuel Industrial Company, it was revealed.

The new company, which is scheduled to start business early in June, will commence artificial oil production in Kirin with technical assistance of the Fushun plant of the South Manchuria Railway Company, it is understood.

According to the present plan, the new oil concern will devote initial activities to the production of butanol which is a cardinal aircraft fuel, and later start production of artificial petroleum.

Ken Ogaki, former Chief of the Fushun Colliery of the South Manchuria Railway Company, is slated as president of the new concern.

LOCAL GERMANS INCLUDE GOLF IN SPORTS ACTIVITY

Championship Tournament Slated at Komazawa Link On June 26

The German communities of Tokyo and Yokohama have recently included golf among their many sports activities and according to Otto Burmester, local sports enthusiast, great interest is being displayed in this branch of sport.

As an incentive, a number of competition matches have been arranged for the summer season, the first meeting being fixed for June 26 at the Hiyoshi Golf Club in Komazawa. On this day, the Reich golfers will vie for premier honors in medal play as well as in the championship.

The first tournament staged last week in Komazawa resulted in 21 entries of which five were ladies. In the handicap event Bergmann [illegible] with top honors to register a net 64. Breuer placed second with a net 66, while third position was taken by Engel from Yokohama who turned in a card of 71.

In the ladies' medal play, Mrs. Bergmann who had a plus 45 handicap won the event with a net 79.

In the championship event, Burmester walked off with premier honors by turning in a card of 95. He was closely followed by Wenneker and Bergmann who were both tied for second place with a 96 score.

In the ladies' championship, Mrs. Wigand turned in the lowest score to walk away with the trophy.

JAPANESE IN CELEBES PLEDGE MORE EFFORTS

Hold Ceremonies to Commemorate Navy Day—Renew Determination to Prosecute War

Domei

CELEBES, May 27.—The Japanese in the Celebes region, both military and civil, renewed their determination for greater efforts in execution of the war as well as for the task of construction, exemplifying the fighting spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Ceremonies commemorating the day were held from 8:40 a.m. by the military forces in the region, the Military Administration and the various Japanese firms.

The Japanese Forces in the area held sham street fights and other displays of military sports. The Military Administration had a large-scale training meet for the staff following the ceremonies.

Army Heroes Are Honored For Bravery

(Continued from Page 1)

ed himself very helpful to the forces in their operations for the reduction of Rangoon. He also cooperated in a distinguished manner with the Watanabe Corps which was operating in North Burma.

Yano Led Night Attack

Lieutenant Yano led a night attack on the enemy citadel at eastern base of Mount Natib in Bataan Peninsula in the place of commander who had been killed, and captured a key position after close fight in which he used sabre. This exploit of his facilitated the penetration of the enemy positions near the eastern base of mountain.

Japanese Position at Attu Firmer Than U.S. Expected

American Communique Admits Fierce Hand-to-Hand Encounter Developing Near Chicagov Bay—Japanese Continue Stiff Resistance

After more than two weeks' fighting since their landings on Attu Island, the Americans are apparently finding the Japanese position stronger than they had bargained for, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday.

Despite the optimistic official communiques issued by the United States Navy Department, the Japanese, gallantly fighting against overwhelming odds, are inflicting heavy damage on the enemy, reports indicate.

In this connection, the United States Navy Department on Friday issued a communique in which it said: "War situation in northern Pacific as of May 26. The American land forces are now engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand battle with the Japanese in a rocky area south of the Chicagov Corridor."

U.S. Silent Since May 26

Since this description of the situation as of May 26, the United States Navy Department has maintained absolute silence on developments after that date.

The same communique adds that Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers and Lightning fighters are cooperating with the American land forces. The American spokesman is keeping up the semblance of optimism but he admits that a most desperate hand-to-hand encounter had developed on Attu.

U.S. Issues Communique

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, May 29.—According to a report reaching here from Washington, the United States Navy Department on Friday issued a communiquo announcing that a fierce hand-to-hand encounter was developing in a rocky area near Chicagov Bay since May 26 and the Japanese in innumerable pill boxes were offering stout resistance.

Japanese Continue Resistance

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, May 28.—According to information reaching here from Washington, the Japanese entrenched on Attu Island were continuing stiff resistance.

Japanese Raid Admitted

The Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Forces Headquarters at Melbourne on May 27 issued a communique Thursday that a Japanese air unit raided a city near Port Darwin and went into terrific battle with the anti-Axis fighters that flew up to meet it, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated Friday.

JAPAN BUDDHIST MISSION GIVEN FAREWELL PARTY

Delegates Going to F.I.C. To Further Develop Culture In East Asia

The members of the Japanese Buddhist Mission to French Indo-China, headed by the Reverend Shundo Tachibana, were feted at a farewell luncheon held on Saturday at the Toyoken Restaurant here under the auspices of six leading Buddhist organizations including the Japan Buddhist Society.

The function was attended by high officials of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Education Ministries as well as leading Buddhist priests and [illegible]

The mission is scheduled to leave for French Indo-China in the near future with the object of furthering understanding between the Japanese and other peoples in Greater East Asia through the exchange of Buddhist cultures.

Peking College Decided

PEKING.—The Japanese Cultural Society with the aim of bringing China and Japan into closer relationship has established a higher technical college here to turn out well-trained technical experts for the construction of North China.

TO TRAIN TECHNICIANS FOR SOUTHERN FORESTS

New Institute Opening Today At Kiyozumi Forest in China

To train tropical forestry technicians who will develop the abundant forestry resources in the south, a training institute will open today. The institute, managed by the Teikoku Forestry Association, will be situated in the Kiyozumi Training Forest of the Tokyo Imperial University in Amatsu, Chiba Prefecture.

The students will number 50, [illegible] forestry schools, and instructors from the Tokyo Imperial University's forestry department and other specialists will give lessons. The course will be for 10 months, and after graduation the students will carry on further research at a forestry station in Borneo.

CELEBES TO BUILD NEW HIGHWAY SOON

To Connect North and South Districts

Domei

MACASSAR, May 29.—A new highway cutting right across the equator and connecting the northern districts with the southern centers is going to be constructed shortly, the Japanese Administration disclosed today.

Authorities said the construction work will commence soon on the first segment between Mangkoetana on the Gulf of Bani and Majoa near Lake Posso on the Gulf of Golontalo. These districts in the Celebes are often deluged during the rainy season and formerly completely isolated the southern half of the island from the north.

However, completion of the new highway not only will remedy that but greatly assist the present economic development scheme now already progressing throughout the island.

N.Y. Fish-Shops Close

STOCKHOLM.—Hundreds of fish-shops in New York have closed down because their owners do not want to sell fish at the officially fixed maximum prices, reports the London Daily Telegraph.

Mourners Continue Homage to Remains

(Continued from Page 1)

of Representatives gathered at Association headquarters Saturday afternoon and spent an entire afternoon discussing achievements of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

Ikujiro Watanabe, on the committee of the House on the compilation of a history of constitutional government in Japan, who was on exceptionally close terms with the Fleet-Admiral talked about the character and the traits of the fallen hero.

Before they adjourned, they viewed cinema films about the late Fleet-Admiral.

On the day of the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral all places of entertainment and amusements in the Capital will voluntarily close. The eating places catering to the general public like sushi and buckwheat shops and public dining-halls will be open as usual.

Funeral Hall in Hibiya

Work is proceeding on the Funeral Hall in Hibiya Park which will be the scene of the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto on June 5. More than 100 men have been employed in the last few days, constructing the foundation for the Hall which will be located in the open space covering more than 3,000 tsubo. The Hall is expected to be completed in two or three days. Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Chairman of the State Funeral Committee, is scheduled to inspect the Hall on June 3.

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The Club will not open on Mondav, March 31, as announced, and will remain closed until further notice.
ADMINISTRATOR.

The First Concert by
SHIKO-KAI SOCIETY
Friday, June 4, at 6:30 p.m.
at Nihon Seinenkan
Chorus conducted by T. HODA, S. TATENO, N. FUKUI, N. YAMAMOTO
Piano Accompaniment: K. Mitani, S. Mitani, M. Takemura, C. Shima

PROGRAM

I. Mixed Chorus:
"Umi-Yukaba" ..K. Nobutoki
"Bakugeki-Ko Sanka" ....M. Ugajin
II. Soprano Solo: FUKIKO TSUCHIYA
Mignon ....Schubert
"Fu-sha-no Uta" ..K. Yamada
III. Tenor Solo: YOSHIO KURATA
"Staendchen ....Strauss
The Ivy ....Strauss
IV. Mezzo-Soprano Solo: YUKIKO ISHIKAWA
Cradle Song ....A Nitsukuri
Erlkoenig ....Schubert
V. Mixed Chorus:
"Kyo-yoriwa" ....T. Hoda
"Mizukumashi" .... "
"Inu-to-Ogawa .... "

I. Mixed Chorus:
Des Tages Weihe ...Schubert
Prayer ....Schubert
II. Soprano Solo: YASUKO SUZUKI
Aria from "Mignon"..Thomas
Aria from "La Tosca".Puccini
III. Female Chorus:
Domine Deus ....Lasso
Wiegenlied ....Schubert
"Warai-no-Rinsho" ..Cherbini
IV. Mezzo-Soprano Solo: UMEKA KUWABARA
Aria from "Orpheus" ..Gluck
"Kuni Kozoru" ......Y. Hirai
V. Mixed Chorus:
Zigeunerleben ......Schumann
Le Beau Danube bleu .Strauss

Admission: ¥2.40, ¥1.39 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, and Nihon Seinenkan.

Notice!
Nippon Times
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
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All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions or corrections IMMEDIATELY.

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EXPLOITATION BY U.S. IN P.I. IS POINTED OUT

Cotton Industry Killed to Satisfy Its Greed—Bright Prospects Now Dawn Again

By FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA
Domei Staff Member at the Manila Bureau

The recent rise in the prices of cotton goods in the Philippines brought to Filipinos in bold relief the evils of the American imperialistic policy. It is very clear to those who face reality with good eye and unclouded mind that this rise would not have been possible if the Philippines had been a cotton-producing country as it was before American invasion.

It is also very clear to what degree the United States' exploitative colonial policy made the Philippines absolutely dependent upon the importation of goods which the Filipinos could and did produce locally. The United States commercial imperialism has been made to serve the selfishness and greed of America's materialistic civilization.

Points Out Dark Past

In this connection, I want to point out historically authenticated facts of our dark economic past as reflected by the history of the Philippines' cotton industry and the bright prospects already in dawn of realization as reflected in the policies governing the revival of cotton industry of the new Philippines.

In the closing years of the 19th century, Japan was importing big quantities of cotton from the United States, India, Egypt, China, Brazil and Africa. However, by marvelous determination, after the short span of 35 years, Japan has been able since 1935 to export approximately 3,000,000,000 yards of cotton of her own production. From importer to exporter—such is the wonderful transformation Japan made in the cotton world.

Following the leadership of Japan, the Philippines which had been a importer of cotton could, under wise guidance, undergo similar transformation. Everything is now set for the Philippines to change from a cotton importer to exporter. Today, the cotton situation in the Philippines faces new prospects.

Association Organized

Following the occupation of the Philippines, local representatives of famous Japanese cotton firms organized a cotton growing association under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration. The association is dedicated to the [illegible] ment of the Philippine cotton industry and to the economic rehabilitation in the new Philippines.

The member firms are famous not only in Japan but also in the world of cotton industry and trade, dominating as they do the international manufacturing markets of cotton textiles.

These leading Japanese companies are independent as well as competitive in the present task of building up the new Philippines as an active member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. These firms cast away personal considerations and joined hands as one great united body working towards common goal.

Aims of Body

The first aim of the association is the establishment of a model cotton farm where all experiments will be conducted.

The second aim is to insure good cotton seeds for distribution among farmers.

The third aim is to develop Filipinos in cotton agronomy. The development of the Philippine cotton industry will result in the utilization of vast agricultural lands which have been left unproductive for the greater part after the harvest. It will put local expensive irrigation systems to more use. It will give additional lucrative occupation to rural folks who have practically nothing to do while awaiting the next planting season.

Benefits Being Enjoyed

Idle cane fields will be converted into cotton fields. Already farmers in cotton districts have enjoyed the following benefits: first, free technical training, second, loans for planting expenses, third, supply of fertilizers, insecticides, fourth, supply of apparatus and containers, fifth, free cotton seeds, and sixth, cotton-growers have been assured markets since the association buys from landowners and tenants the crop.

The association will not work with the idea of realizing financial profits for itself but will strive to readjust the economic life of the Filipino people. The association will promote the interests of tenants and farmers and will see that the rights and interests of the landowners are not trampled upon.

Tenancy System Revolutionized

Among the most important steps already taken by the association in the propagation of the cotton industry in the Philippines is the introduction of a revolutionized tenancy system which will solve once for all agrarian problems.

Under the new system, the division of crops which used to be 50-50 then 60-40 (60 per cent for tenants and 40 per cent for landowners) will be as follows: where there is a tenant, tenant's share will be 65 per cent of the harvest, landowner's, 25 per cent and the Association's will be 10 per cent. Where the managing company is lessee of land, 65 per cent is for the tenant and 35 per cent for the management.

All P. I. Will Gain

A Philippine man in the street may not know it but certainly he too will benefit by the revival of cotton industry in the Philippines. As the country produces more than what it needs the time will come when textile imports which amounted till now to more than 40,000,000 pesos will be replaced by exports amounting to even more than the amount. This means that cotton goods will be much cheaper and the people will be more prosperous.

Very recently, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo visited these islands and reiterated personally the promise of granting independence to the Philippines in the shortest possible time. It is up to the Philippines to show tangible evidence of cooperation consisting not only of eradicating all entanglements with the past regime in bringing about a speedy spiritual reorientation of the people but also in bringing about the Philippine economic self-sufficiency.

The Earth and Enemy Prisoners

Freed from Dutch, British and American oppression, the land of Java is basking in the peace of safety under the Japanese Military Administration. These prisoners of war, ironically enough, are helping to cultivate the very land which they themselves had been doing their best to exploit.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

A Memorial Day Suggestion

—Ken Nakazawa—

There will be flags in front of houses, flowers in the cemeteries, services in churches and public places, and uniformed parades in the countless cities and towns in the United States, because this is Memorial Day, and the dead live again in the hearts of all the Americans. President Roosevelt will lay a monster wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and orate on the [illegible] places of honor, and receive the nation's tribute; the Grand Army of the Republic will march amid the cheer of the grateful populace, while the National Anthem and other patriotic songs vibrate over the length and breadth of the United States and the newspapers and magazines ring with the stories of the men who gave their lives for the preservation and glory of their country.

Memorial Day is observed principally for the purpose of honoring the war dead. In order to serve this principal purpose, one must examine, on the one hand, the causes for which the heroes fought and died, and, on the other, the results which their supreme sacrifice produced. What was the cause that made them give their all on the Little Round Top, or in Flander's Field, and how did their sacrifice affected the destiny of the United States . . . these are the things which he must consider. Such consideration gives one a complete understanding as to the reason for, and the value of, the sacrifice. There is great comfort in reviving loving memories, but reminiscence without the evaluation frequently brings only a sentimental satisfaction.

Inquiry Into Sacrifice

This inquiry into the cause and result of the war sacrifice is more important today than ever before. America is now engaged in the war that is vastly more destructive than any of the wars she has fought in the past. She has her warships in the seven seas, and her armies in all parts of the world. Her casualty list is appallingly great—so great in fact that much of it has to be kept away from the people. President Roosevelt's famous Three Ship report fully illustrates this fact. We all know what this three ship report is. It is the report he broadcast February last year concerning the outcome of the Pearl Harbor bombardment. The actual loss suffered by the United States in that engagement [illegible] damaged, but [illegible] Roosevelt was only three ships damaged. As twenty ships were too many to lose in a single combat, he kept 17 out of the list.

Another example is the latest announcement he made through his Office of War Information.

This announcement places America's total casualty at 78,235 men. Out of these, 12,123 are dead, 15,049 wounded, and 40,435 missing. This list is supposed to cover the casualty occurring between December, 7, 1941 and now, and in the battles on the land, sea, and in the air. Roosevelt further reports that 53,305 of the 78,235 represent, the casualty occurring in the land battles, and 24,526 in the sea battles.

Compare these figures with that recently given out by the Imperial Headquarters of Japan. This report is one supported and authenticated by the photographs of actual sinking or bombardments, and it should not be classed with the one like Roosevelt's three ship report.

America's Losses

This authentic report, which covers only the results attained in naval engagements, places America's loss in major warship as follows: Among those that were sunk, there are 12 battleships—five of known style, and 7 of unknown style; 42 cruisers—15 of known style and 25 of unknown style; 10 aircraft carriers—7 of known style, and 3 unknown, and 40 destroyers. Among those that were damaged, there are 9 battleships, 4 aircraft carriers, 19 cruisers and 23 destroyers. Besides these, there are hundreds of minor warships, like gunboats, submarines, torpedo boats, mine layers and sweepers, running up the Allies' total loss to 505 war- [illegible] because we do not like to embarrass Roosevelt's administration too much.

We will, likewise, leave out the number of the dead, wounded and missing on the damaged warships, and on the 484 transports, which were sunk or damaged, and the 503, which were captured, because we have enough evidence to prove our case without it.

This narrows us down to the casualty occurring only on the four major types of warship; that is, battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers that were sunk.

As we have seen, America lost by sinking, 12 battleships, 42 cruisers, 10 aircraft carriers, and 40 destroyers.

Using only these as the basis, we start calculating the number of the men America lost on the sea. A battleship usually carries from 1,500 to 1,800 officers and men. Taking the average, we say 1,650. Twelve times 1,650 is 19,800. A cruiser is ordinarily manned by from 800 to 1,000 men. Let us say there is 900. Forty-two times nine-hundred is 37,800. An aircraft carrier takes from 1,800 to 2,000. Taking the average, we have 1,900. Ten times 1,900 is 19,000. A destroyer carries from 300 to 400. Let us call it 350. Forty times 350 makes 14,000.

Adding up these figures, we have a total of 90,600. This is 12,365 more than the number Roosevelt gave as the total casualty—that is, the casualty on the land, sea and in the air; and 66,074 more than his list of the losses on the sea.

Roosevelt's Misstatement

This enormous difference, as we have seen, is only a small fraction of the difference that would appear if we were to include in the authentic list as many items as are contained in Roosevelt's list. We included only the casualty that occurred on the sunken warships of four major types, while Roosevelt listed the dead, wounded and missing on the land, sea and in the air. If we counted in as many kinds as he did, the resulting difference would be large enough to give some [illegible] authentic list is unreliable because it is one compiled by an enemy country. To these patriotic skeptics, we want to propound this question, "Is it your desire to believe the report of the man, who attained the world-wide notoriety with his Three Ship report, and whom you yourselves constantly criticize for misstating the war results, and discredit the report of the informative body, which is always supported by indisputable evidence, and whose veracity is proven time and again by the belated disclosures and admissions of your own Government?"

The fact that there is so much of difference between the authentic report and Roosevelt's report indicates how large America's casualty is in the present war. Roosevelt makes this kind of misstatement, not only because he is dishonest, but also because the number of the American soldiers whom he sent to death is so great.

Should Keep Well-Informed

Since the present war is so destructive and since it requires so much sacrifice, the Americans should keep themselves well informed of its course and possible results. They should not be satisfied with the explanations and promises that are given by others, but should study and in their own manner. If someone explains to them that this is the war that is being fought for the sake of democracy and American ways of life, they must see what effect it produced on the principles of democracy—whether it enhanced or reduced their four freedoms and security, or whether it improved or deteriorated the American ways of life. And, if someone promises them that he will win the war for them provided they support him with taxes, production and military service, they must see if there is a real prospect, or wishful thinking, or clever camouflage in that promise.

To do this is, not only to serve the principal purpose of Memorial Day, but to prevent needless sacrifice for the future, as well as to guard themselves against the charge of sending their sons, brothers and husbands to suffer and die on the altar of a purposeless war.

ARMY TO DISPATCH ARTISTS TO SOUTH

25 Leaders to Leave in June to Depict Gallant Actions Performed by Our Forces

The Army authorities have decided to dispatch 25 artists and one sculptor to Burma and the Southern Pacific area in the early part of June to have them depict the gallant actions performed by the Imperial Fighting Services, reports Domei.

The same authorities, it may be recalled, have sent parties of painters to the battle fronts several times in the past. This is the second of such parties to be dispatched to the South since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

This time, the artists will be sent mainly to the Southern Pacific area and Burma and the places and battles for them to depict have previously been designated.

The artists chosen are of the foremost in the contemporary artistic world of Japan.

Their names and their designated subjects of painting are as follows:

(1) Southern Pacific Area:

Tsuguji Fujita, a member of the Imperial Art Academy (Battle in the jungles in Guadalcanal Island) Oil painting.

Konosuke Tamura, a member of the Nika Association (Recitation of the Imperial Rescript by Unit Commander X under gunfire) Oil painting

Goro Tsuruta, Director-General of the Pacific Art Association (Transportation of supplies and Takasago tribesmen cooperating in the task) Oil painting.

Ken-ichi Nakamura, judge of the Education Ministry Exhibition (Joint landing operations on Guadalcanal Island by Army and Naval units) Oil painting.

Teizo Ito, a member of the Kofu Association (Fighting by infantry units in mountainous regions in New Guinea) Oil painting.

Jitsuzo Hinako, a member of the Kuniburi Choso-kai (Five members of an advance unit in Guadalcanal Island) Sculpture.

Kenji Yoshioka, judge of the Education Ministry Exhibition (Bombing of Guadalcanal Island by Army planes) Japanese painting.

(2) Burma:

Gen-ichiro Inokuma, a member of the Shin-Seisaku School (Gallant

(Continued on Page 3)

War Prisoners in Japan Thank Army for Building New Hospital

Express Profound Appreciation in Open Letters to Authorities for Kind Consideration Given; Patients Cheerful in New Atmosphere

Unlike the brutal massacre of helpless Japanese soldiers and the wanton attacks on hospital ships by the enemy, kind considerate treatment is accorded to the war prisoners interned in Japan.

Another illustrious case verifying the lofty spirit of Bushido are two letters written by two captives interned at one of the war prisoners' camps in Japan expressing their thanks to the Japanese Army authorities for constructing a new hospital for the care of the sick.

Both writers declare the new structure is up-to-date in construction, facilities and equipment and thoroughly praised the officers for their humanitarian viewpoint in giving the convalescents all the latest scientific care.

Following is the letter written by Sergeant Gibbs:

Grateful for Hospital

I, number 48, Sergeant Gibbs H. G., on behalf of my medical orderlies, and patients take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks and everlasting gratitude to the High Commandant, Colonel Hatakeyama, Medical Officer, and other Nippon officers concerned for the presentation to my fellow countrymen and myself of this fine and beautiful building, the new hospital.

There is every possible facility and the very best treatment to make patients very happy and cheerful, and I am sure it will not be long before many of the patients recover rapidly.

The rooms are very fine indeed spacious, clean and tidy. Also the beds and lockers are absolutely wonderful; in fact, when I look around me I am more than overjoyed in being granted such a magnificent building.

The view from the building is a masterpiece no artist could paint. The scenery is such an amazing sight, pine trees, the sea and the rugged coast opposite and the air very refreshing.

Sanitary conditions and washing facilities are excellent. All round there is no reason whatever for complaint from any angle. I am sure that if prisoners of war in other camps are being treated so kindly as this camp then they have no reason whatever to complain.

Once again, I take the opportunity to thank the High Commandant and other officers concerned for their kindness and cooperation in presenting this very welcome gift to the prisoners of war in this captives' camp.

Your obedient servant,
No. 48, Sergeant Gibbs H. G.

The letter by F.T. Butler, medical orderly, hoping the International Red Cross would recognize the marvellous care given by the Japanese authorities, is as follows:

Clean, Airy Wards

The opening of a new hospital within our captives' camp has been greeted with pleasure by all the men interned here. As a medical orderly, I have every reason to be specially pleased particularly because the new hospital provided is of such model design.

The wards, each one clean and airy are conveniently arranged provided with sufficient heating facilities and ample light, natural and artificial. The beds are comfortable, movable and easy to handle, while toilet accommodation is satisfactory.

The nearness of the Nippon Medical Officers' quarters and the treatment room and surgery is a great help in arranging the treatment and dressing of patients. Of paramount importance, however, is the excellent lofty site of the building in the highest part of the camp.

The appreciation I have expressed for this effort, toward improving and maintaining a high standard of health within the camp, has also been expressed by the patients I am nursing, and a happier atmosphere has manifested itself in the new wards.

In conclusion, I would express the sincere hope that the International Red Cross Organization may recognize this fine effort by the Nippon authorities, and augment it by further, and more useful medical supplies. Thus, the whole medical staff would derive greater satisfaction in their work.

F.T. Butler P.O.W. 210

May 4

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"Opera and Lieder Evening" by Pupils of Mme. N[illegible]ke-Loeve
(in Costume)

Tuesday, June 8, at 6 p.m., at NIHON S[illegible]ENKAN
Piano Accompaniment: Yoko Matsukuma, V[illegible]ne Abaza

PROGRAM

Rossini: **"Barbiere di Siviglia"** 1st 2nd Scene
HARUKO MORI (Soprano), KAKUNEN [illegible]ASHI (Baritone), SHINICHI KATSURA (Tenor) [illegible]OCHIN SAI (Baritone), RYOHEI MIYAMOTO (Bar[illegible])

Leoncavallo: **Prologue from "I Pagli"**
KAKUNEN HAYASHI (Baritone)

Bizet: **Duet from "Carmen"**
SAKAE KITAZAWA (Soprano) SOS[illegible]RI (Tenor)

Wagner: **From "Tannhauser"**
SUZUKO NIKAIDO (Soprano), HOCHI[illegible] (Baritone)

Lieder Numbers rendered by YUKIO MIYAHASHI (Ten[illegible]KO SAKURAI (Soprano), HIDEO OHNO (Tenor), AIKO AKAGI (A[illegible]TABA TAKAYANAGI (Soprano), Chorus numbers includes Beetho[illegible] "Die Himmel Ruchman" and Strauss' "Le Beau Da[illegible]"

Admission: ¥2.80, ¥1.30 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Music Stores an[illegible] Seinenkan.

Concert by Tokyo Chorus Group
(Formerly Euphonic Chorus)
Under the baton of
Toraji Ohnaka
Monday, June 7, at 7 p.m. at Nihon Seinenkan
Soloists: Kazuko Sasada (Soprano)
Tamotsu Kinoshita (Tenor)
Noriaki Fujii (Bass)
Flute— Kinya Okudaira
Piano— Jiro Imai
Assisted by Seinen Nippon Chorus Group
Program
Gounod: MISSA SOLEMNIS
Saint-Saens: 1. HYMNE AU PRINTEMPS
2. CHANTS D'AUTOMNE
3. LA NUIT
4. SALTARELLE
(Saint-Saens' numbers are first performance in Japan)
Admission: ¥3.20, ¥1.60 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Music Stores and Nihon Seinenkan.

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Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MSA

Ria von Hessert (Mezzosoprano)

A vocal recital on May 26 at the Nippon Seinen kan. The program:—Schubert's "Winter Journey" (a set of songs based on the poems by Wilhelm Muller). Helmut Fellmer at the piano.

Those who expect from every lady singer nothing but a "bel canto" or, to put it more midly, a "Primadonna" style of singing will have hardly had the satisfaction from a singer like Ria von Hessert. But, those who want to divine something more than a mere physical display of provocative voice production will have had an abundant opportunity to saunter in the arbor of recollections last Wednesday evening.

Verily, there was an atmosphere of nobility as well as of propinquity in her singing; a possessor of that enviable quality—the equilibrity of intellect and emotions, though the former seemed to transcend the latter somewhat at times. She could be superbly lyrical as in the "Frozen Tears" or in the "Spring Dream"; she could be highly dramatic as in the "Stormy Morning", or could impart even a touch of humor as in "On the River".

The quality of her singing voice was fresh and clear, and especially her higher notes in forte were full and ringing; some of her lower middle notes had particularly lovely shades of timber—resonant and deep. The clarity of articulation was another gratifying factor in her. Within the compass of her vocal art, she succeeded in covering a wide range of human emotions, though there was a suggestion of her vocal means over-running the emotive intensity of the work from time to time. Helmut Fellmer at the piano played a very integral part in the performance.

The evening was one of those rare musical occasions; it was more than enjoyable, and at the conclusion of the arduous program, she graciously conceded to the request of the audience by singing Schubert's "Night and Dream".

Takako Orimoto (Pianoforte)

On May 22 at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program: Bach-Busoni Chaconne in D minor. Beethoven Sonata in E-flat major, Op. 27 No. 1. Brahms' Waltzes. Op. 39. Ravel's Sonatina in F-sharp minor. Chopin's Polonaise Fantasy in A-flat. Nocturne in C minor, Op. 48, and Scherzo in E major

Bach-Busoni Chaconne in D minor: This is one of those [illegible] transcriptions where the original has been so freely treated that it not only constitutes almost an original work but is often regarded as better than the original. Miss Orimoto evinced at once a remarkably comprehensive maturity in general phrasing; those noble pathos and the stately rhythm of the work were brought out with astonishing vividness—from a faintest whisper to a mighty crescendo, her sonorous, full tone seemed to reflect the very shade of her mood wtih such perfection of details. It was quite a revelation to hear such a mature interpretation of the work from such a young pianist.

In the Beethoven Sonata, not withstanding the inept fact that the whole of the First Movement was wrongly barred (the first beat being the third, etc.), Miss Orimoto brought out some of the scintillant effect of the movement very well indeed. Her sense of tonal coloring was displayed in that heavy grayish hue of Brahms' Waltzes full of rugged elegance. In the Ravel Sonatina, despite some very fresh ideas in the way of phrase nuance, was it too much to ask from her a thought more vagary and languor in addition to buoyancy and coloring?

Perhaps the most successful items of the evening were the three works by Chopin. What an abundance of imagery in the Polonaise Fantasy! With the beautiful unfolding of the first Theme, Miss Orimoto's impassioned rendition of the work was more than compelling; the violent changes of mood, the fairy-like quest, and the gorgeousness of the harmonies were all set forth with such naturalness. Amidst the noble sentiment of the C minor Nocturne that followed, one had a feeling of shame that she did not say it before. Miss Orimoto's interpretation of the Scherzo could be recounted by no better or more commonplace a word than delightful; it was sparkling, swift and direct with bubbling clarity, and so even the transient sadness in C-sharp minor could not obscure the inherent optimism of the music. She seemed to be full of surprises; the next moment she might come out with a totally different guise from the one which had been anticipated.

She is an exceptionally gifted young pianist, who has not only a mastery of her instrument but that rare quality of interpretative insight. Her range and control of tone are excellent, and her tone sonorous, full and rich. She can endow almost any music with brilliance and ardour in addition to utmost care bestowed on details, which, by the way, distinguish the great from the mediocre in the field of art. Japan should be proud to possess such a highly talented young pianist, and one naturally expects very much from her in the future.

The Tokyo Academy of Music

Haydn's Oratorio "The Seasons" at the Hibiya Public Hall. The whole parts were sang in Japanese; the translation of the text from the original had been effected by K. Kazamaki and M. Seno-o. Those who participated in the performance were Fumiko Fujita (Soprano), Osamu Ogitani Tenor), Seiichi Akimoto (Baritone), Tamotu Kinoshita (Conducting). The Tokyo Academy of Music Chorus and The Tokyo Academy of Music Orchestra.

Not withstanding the fact that gentle "Papa Haydn" could write such unholy stuff as "The Devil on Two Sticks" (Opera), the Oratorio "The Seasons", perhaps more mature but less inspired than his earlier work "Creation", should be counted among the greatest oratorios of the world.

Judging from the last performance of the work, the text sang in Japanese sounded excellent due to the abundance of vowels in the words, especially at the end of each word, while Mr. Kinoshita proved to be very capable chorus master in the role of a conductor. The soprano was admirable except that her vibrato was a trifle too wide. The chorus was excellent taking it all round and it would have enhanced the performance still further, if it cultivated its pianissimo and a finer gradation of crescendo. The performance was thoroughly enjoyable.

Toyoko Orimoto

On May 24 at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program: Schumann's Fantasia, Op. 17; Twelve Preludes by Debussy; and, Twenty-Four Preludes by Chopin.

Miss Toyoko Orimoto made an interesting contrast to her younger sister, Miss Takako Orimoto, who gave her recital only two days earlier in the same hall. While the elder sister is equally gifted as the younger one, she seems to possess more control over her means of expression and an already half-settling style, which is at once a merit and a problem in her.

For, if it is going to impede her artistic development in the future owing to its obsessing effect of conceptional formularization, then it is better to wait until a more spontaneous and compelling mode of expression be found. The younger Orimoto seems to possess a more impulsive and less premeditated nature, and perhaps a stronger sense of tonal inflections.

In some of the Debussy Preludes, she evinced an extraordinary sense of color and phrase nuance; for instance, in "La Danse de Puck," how she brought out those elfin-like humors and mockeries! Her depic-[illegible] markable for its vivid narrative character.

She has a mastery of her instrument but her interpretative quality seems to be more premeditated and does not rely so much on the spur of the moment, which can be very fascinating in certain music. Her predilection for brilliancy does not over-shadow her sense of musical propriety.

Within a few weeks, at least three unusually talented young pianists had given every sign of great promise, namely, Miss Yasuko Asakura, Miss Takako Orimoto and Miss Toyoko Orimoto. In their several ways, they would form the cultural vanguard of Japan in the future.

EXHIBITIONS

At the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Ginza

June 2-6—Porcelain Ware Exhibition. Sponsored by Porcelain Ware Association.

French Indo-China Modern Art Exhibition. Sponsored by Society for International Cultural Relations backed by Greater East Asia Ministry.

June 9-15—Miniature Japanese Paintings Exhibition.

Ladies' Standard Clothing in Wartime Exhibition. Sponsored by Japan Women's Clothing Association. Backed by Welfare, War, Commerce and Industry, Forestry and Agriculture Ministries. Tokyo Municipality. Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Mainichi Shimbun.

June 18-27—War Resources Exhibition. Backed by Wartime Materials Utilization Association. Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Catroux Bows to Giraud

General Georges Catroux, commander of the French rebel de Gaullist expeditionary army, has accepted the final proposal of the Giraud regime and is expected to see General Henri Giraud in Algiers on May 28, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated Thursday. General Catroux is reported to have left London accompanied by Rene Massigli and Andre Philippe for Algiers.

U.S. Harvest Bad

LISBON.—Harvest prospects in most parts of the United States are very unsatisfactory and foreshadow a yield inferior to that of last year, according to an announcement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

'Grain Battle' Being Won

ROME—Italy's "grain battle" is progressing satisfactorily, it was declared at a meeting of the grain corporation by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Music Notes

Two more performances of the Yoshie Fujiwara Opera Company's 17th production will be offered at the Kabuki-za from 1 and 6 p.m. today. The program for both performances consists of "The God of Nishiura", an Ainu opera composed and directed by Ryutaro Hirota; and Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla", in a Japanese version by Hidekichi Hibino. The production is directed by Keizo Horiuchi and Sugisaku Aoyama, with stage and costumes designs by Ryotaro Mitsubayashi. The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and the Japan Chorus Society are performing.

At the Yuraku-za, the Japan Concert Artists Association is sponsoring two more performances of its "Grand Spring Concert", from 12:30 and 5:30 p.m. today. Among those appearing in the program are Miss Mutsuko Kuroda, piano; Takashi Kurata, cello; the Toroku Takagi Piano Trio; the Toho Film Orchestra; Miss Tamae Toyoshima, soprano, and several popular light music artists and bands.

"Autumn in the Northern Sea", is the theme of a dance and music program which will be held at the Shinjuku Daigekijo from 12:30 and 5:30 p.m. today, featuring Miss Junko Mikado, soprano, and Madam Seiko Takada, dancer.

Japanese songs will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. today, in a concert sponsored by the Tokyo Municipal Federation of Homefront Service Associations, with the backing of the Japan Musical Culture Association. Several well-known singers, including Madam Taneko Seki, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano; Miss Tayo Kaneko, soprano; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Eiichi Uchida, barytone; Takeo Ito, bass, and others, will sing, with accompaniments by Toroku Takagi at the piano and the Tokyo Shinsei Chamber Music Ensemble.

The 100th church music recital by Eizaburo Kioka, church organist and chorus leader, will be given at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Women's University, Nishi-Ogikubo, from 3 p.m. today, when Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," will be performed in a Japanese version by Eizaburo Kioka.

A grand violin and piano recital by [illegible] Academy of Music, will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Monday. The program contains Max Reger's "Suite im Alten Stil," Faure's Sonata in A major, and Beethoven's Sonatas No. 10 in G major and No. 9 (Kreutzer Sonata) in A major.

Miss Tayo Kaneko, soprano, will appear as the special soloist of the 10th concert by the Sakai Guitar Academy which will take place at the Sangyo Kaikan from 6:30 p.m., Monday.

"Five Tales," by Masao Oki; Mozart's Piano Concerto in F major, and Brahms' Fourth Sympony in E minor will be played by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra in its 10th subscription of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Friday, June 2 and 3. Joseph Rosenstock will appear in the double function of conductor and piano soloist.

The third subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, graduates from Max Terpis' school of modern dancing in Germany, will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m., Thursday, June 3, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A series of violin recitals by Hiroshi Hatoyama will be inaugurated at the Hibiya Public Hall on Friday, June 4, from 7 p.m., with a program including Beethoven's Sonata in G major, Mozart's Concerto in D major, and Selections by Vitali, Rimsky-Korsakov, Albeniz, and Wieniawski. Toroku Takagi will be at the piano.

With a program of German, French, Italian, and Japanese songs and opera selections, the "Shikokai" chorus will offer its first recital at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m., Friday, June 4. Miss Fukiko Tsuchiya, soprano; Yoshio Kurata, tenor; Miss Yasuko Suzuki, soprano; Miss Sachiko Ishikawa, mezzo-soprano, and Miss Umeka Wakahara, mezzo soprano, will be the vocal soloists.

To aid the funds for the construction of ships for the Imperial Navy, a special concert will be sponsored by the Labor Service Welfare Music Association with the Assistance of the Japan Musical Culture Association, from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, June 5, at the Kyoritsu Hall. Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Miss Miho Nagata, soprano; Miss Misao Suga, soprano; Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano, Ryozo Okuda, tenor; the Yukichi Ko Trio, and the Tokyo Shinsei Chamber Music Ensemble will give performances.

BUILDERS of Modern Japanese Navy

(III)

Admiral Gonnohyoe Yamamoto

Admiral Gonnohyoe Yamamoto is easily the best "father" of our invincible Navy. Should we attempt to pick out the most meritorious benefactor of our Navy in its earlier life of upbuilding, it must be a tacit consensus of opinion that Admiral Yamamoto will be the recipient of the highest honor. Though, to tell the truth, in his youthhood Admiral Yamamoto seemed to have been dreaming, like all other ambitious seamen, to become a Nelson of modern times, it developed that he was robbed of this role by the famed Fleet-Admiral Togo.

It was Admiral Yamamoto, however, who eventually became to play the role of a mid-wife, so to speak, who delivered the young Togo to be nursed up to that distinguished hero of the battle of the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War, writes Ki Kimura in the Tokyo Shimbun.

He continued:

As of everybody's knowledge, our modern Navy was first conceived after the pattern of the Netherlands navy; but since the advent of the Meiji era it went principally to fashion after the style of the British navy. The switch was due to the fact that Britain was basking in the zenith of glory during the Victorian era as the greatest power on earth equipped with the best navy in the world.

Studied German Methods

While this duty of gleaning the best points in British naval methods fell on young Togo who stayed in England for seven years from 1870 for his study, it was young Yamamoto who brought back from Germany the points of excellence which he found in the German navy. He was in Germany along 1882.

The time was when Germany was trying her hardest to outdo the British navy. And that is why Yamamoto's personal observation of it was to prove a great help toward the construction of our Navy. For, like Germany, Japan was also a rising power, and it was her mission to reach up to, if not excel, the advanced naval power which was Great Britain.

Incidentally, let me say a few words about our study of the American navy of those days. This study was taken up by the later Admiral Sotokichi Uryu and also the later Vice-Admiral Sanayuki Akiyama. They were the ones who thoroughly understood our ancient naval spirit, and by enlivening it together with the implanting of the excellent features of other navies which they had brought back with them, they laid the foundations for our future Navy.

After his return from Germany Yamamoto entered official service at the Navy Ministry. He was forthwith dubbed as "the fellow who needs strict watching." And as such he was thereafter sharply watched by the then Navy Minister Tsugumichi Saigo. But as he was found trustworthy, his chief gave him freedom to display his ability. It was indeed from this time on that an epochal reformation of our Navy was inaugurated, which eventually bore fruit.

Worked for Reforms

With this innovation Yamamoto was much in evidence, for at heart he really wished for it. The reform was along making the Navy equal in power with the Army. It was to change the tradition that had long persisted since the early Meiji era in which the Navy appeared as though it was subservient to the Army, which was made possible according to our military construction policy. There were reasons, however, which made it possible due to budgetary difficulties of those days. But despite all, it was the sincerest wish of the future admiral to have a thorough clean-up in this respect.

Witness now how strong Japan is today, with a well balanced Army and Navy, as indeed there is no such country in the world. While navy is superior with Britain, America, and Italy, army is predominant with Germany and the Soviet Union. Whereas all these countries are more or less lop-sided in their military organization, it is only Japan who can pride in being the strongest in the world with both branches of her fighting forces perfectly formed. Therein lies the secret as where in fighting now the Anglo-Americans put together, she is scoring brilliant victories all along. And the leading contributor to this was our Admiral Yamamoto.

Speaking about the Navy's subserviency to the Army, the tradition still persisted during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5. Against this it was Admiral Yamamoto who argued: "Since a great army is going to be used overseas, the position of the sea power must be made predominant." Although his proposal for a change was not approved by the leaders of those days including Prince Hirobumi Ito and Generals Yamagata and Kawakami, it proved to be a sort of eye opener for them as having heard for the first time about the position of our sea power. Because of Yamamoto's earnest insistency on the reform they were induced subsequently to be educated up to the need of it.

In this connection let us go into a little more detail of the reform in which Admiral Yamamoto had much to do. If you go over the Imperial Headquarters ordinance governing the constitution of our General Staff, which had been in force since about a year prior to the Sino-Japanese War, you will find that coming under the Chief of General Staff, who was usually an Army man, were two subordinates, one from the Army as the Assistant Chief and the other from the Navy in the person of the Chief of Naval General Staff.

These were to assist their chief, functioning like the two arms to the body. And this was exactly the setup confronting Admiral Yamamoto, preceding the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, which he broke up by making the Naval General Staff independent and putting it on a par in power with the Army General Staff.

On this change Field-Marshal Iwao Oyama used to say: "Yamamoto is a terrible fellow. While I was the Chief of General Staff he took the Naval General Staff away from us." At that time, however, Oyama's confidence in Yamamoto was unshakable. This was illustrated by a well known episode. The incident took place as Field-Marshal Oyama with his retinue of the Manchurian Staff Command was leaving Tokyo at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War.

At Shimbashi Station where he was being sent off by a full crowd including the administrative leaders, distinguished private citizens, and a galaxy of military satellites, he patted the then Navy Minister Yamamoto on the shoulder, saying. "We will take care of the war out there; but when it comes to give a decision on the scuffle we want you to act out here." Which meant that when hitting upon a psychological moment for peace there was no better man suited than Admiral Yamamoto to act.

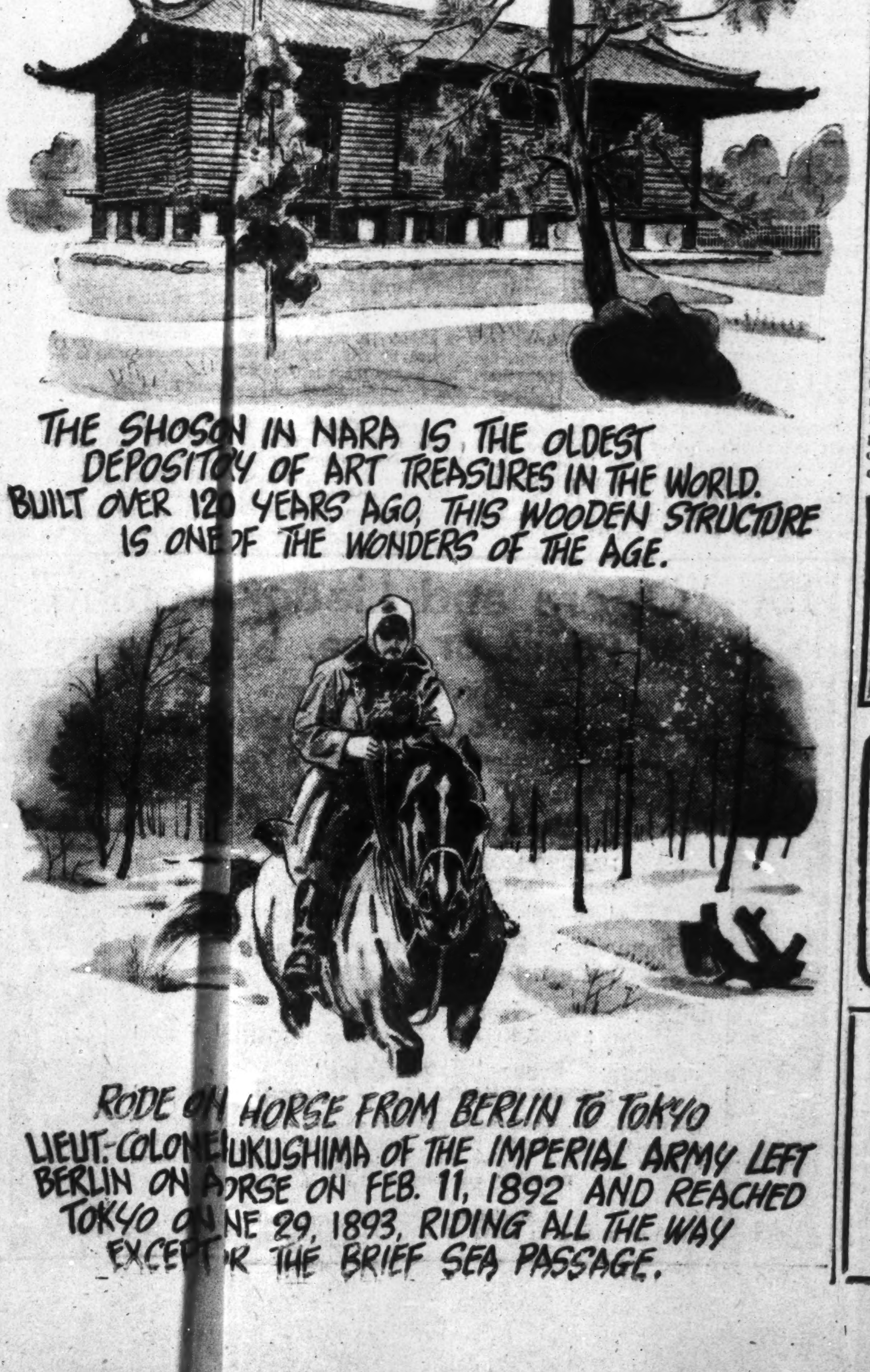
Togo Given Post

Another undying, spicy episode taking place surrounding the meritorious career of Admiral Yamamoto was his selection of Admiral Togo as the Combined Squadron Commander-in-Chief at the outset of the Russo-Japanese War. And this was done against all expectations where the doughty, big hearted Admiral Sonojo Hidaka was conceded to be the logical choice. For, everybody knew, both Yamamoto and Hidaka hailed from the same province, attended the same class at the [illegible] friends.

Yet in spite of all this, he acted for the change though it was to prove very hard on him. He acted rejecting all personal considerations, solely devoted to the national interest, and this is what sacrificed his youthful dream.

Incidentally, the great victories scored by Admiral Togo at the battles of Port Arthur, Yellow Sea, and the Japan Sea hardly do justice to be compared with what was accomplished by Nelson at Trafalgar. For those ships used at this battle were all wooden and so obsolete that the fight looks more like our Yashima Sea Battle, which was won by our redoubtable general Minamoto Yoshitsune.

Now with Admiral Yamamoto, his life's ambition centering on the Russo-Japanese War to put the Navy on equal footing with the Army was all but realized. We are but to bow to the undying fame and spirit of Admiral Yamamoto noting his far-reaching insight into what our Navy needed, even going into such a minute detail only to promote the best interest of his beloved Navy.



Master of Xylophone

By JEANS DRANS

A French music recital rendered exclusively at the xylophone took place recently at the Maison Franco-Japonaise in Kanda. A vast audience filled the hall of the Maison where learned men and savants of Tokyo in their eagerness for French culture assemble every week.

Yoichi Hiraoka, the idol of the Japanese radio audience, was the main figure of the recital. He was accompanied by Saburo Takemura.

We must confess that the xylophone which to be exact should be called "marimba" since the xylophone generally used nowadays is provided with a metal resounding box placed under each wooden board, is to many of us an unknown instrument indeed. But it is a fact that Saint Saens in his "Danse Macabre" and Strawinsky in his "Les Noces" have assigned parts to this instrument. However, it was Japan that produced a virtuoso of the xylophone in the person of Mr. Hiraoka.

An error which is commonly made is to consider the xylophone as an instrument of jazz. There is nothing less accurate than this, as those who heard Mr. Hiraoka are able to verify. It was perhaps purposely through an anachronism, that only a few people remarked, that the artist included in his program French musical pieces of the 18th and 19th centuries. Jazz was not yet born. In the first part of the program we find: "Menuet" and "Tambourin" by Rameau, the "Coucou" by Daquin, three movements "Allegro-Largo-Presto" by Leclair, the second part of the program contains extracts of opera, namely, the Overture of Raymond by Thomas, the "Farandole" from "L'Arlesienne" by Bizet, and finally two pieces of style, "Swan" by Saint Saens and "Barbillage" by Gillet.

From the first measures of the Minuet, Mr. Hiraoka conquered the audience by the precision of his playing, the clarity and purity of his sounds, the richness of his accords, and by his colorful playing carried to the utmost of shade and shadows. Also by the perfection of his tremolos which is the only method to protract the sounds with the xylophone as well as with all other direct percussion musical instruments.

The inclusion in his program of the works of Jean Marie Leclair gives evidence on the part of Mr. Hiraoka of a solid knowledge of the history of ancient French music. For what musical pieces could be more suitable for the xylophone than those of a violinist whose playing, according to his contemporaries, was somewhat cold though full of tact and precision?

I was conscious that music written for harpsichord was bound to lose less of its qualities if played on the xylophone rather than on any other instrument except, perhaps, the piano—two of the instruments that possess in common a certain dryness and therefore limited possibilities—the more so since I had already heard Mr. Hiraoka's execution of Mozart's "Marche Turque," but I was somewhat skeptical on seeing that an opera overture had been listed in his repertoire. How could it be possible for the xylophone to give expression to the force, life and action which are peculiar to opera? This is the secret of Mr. Hiraoka. To attain this effect the artist displays every one of his gifts, namely his excellent technique, his accomplished mastery of the instrument, his knowledge of orchestration, putting into the play his very body and soul. The artist moves along the instrument and his two,—sometimes four—beating sticks glide, run, bounce, rebound and vibrate on the small wooden notes; he performs a veritable pantomime in front of his instrument. He himself becomes a complete orchestra.

Presently everything remains still with the sweetness of the swan.

The event is brought to an end with a gay note: "Barbillage" and "Farandole." But the public refuses to part from the virtuoso. This time he goes straight to the hearts of the French people assembled in the hall with a fragment of popular French music.

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La Maison Franco-Japonaise
Lecture by M. PAUL ISELER scheduled on Tuesday, June 1st has been postponed until June 17th on account of his illness.
3 Surugadai Nichome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

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Yokohama, Mai 1943

The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

BOOK 4

Chapter 2
Over the Cups

Both Johachi and Ikkaku were heavy drinkers.

The half-gallon bottle of sake, which had been full when Kimura had come in, lay on its side near the kitchen door.

"I feel like having some more," said Shimizu, and stood up. "I'll go to the commissariat, and bring back another bottle."

"Never mind," said Kimura. "We can drink again tomorrow. I think I'll go back to the guard room and sleep."

"What's the matter? You always drink more."

"I feel a little tired tonight."

"Wait a little longer. We can talk."

"We can talk, but we cannot drink."

"Tonight I prefer to talk. You can sleep here with me. There might not be such a night as this next year."

"Shimizu, you seem rather melancholy tonight."

"All the guests have gone, and milord Kira must be feeling the loneliness. I can understand how he must feel. . . ."

He glanced into the next room, which had been left in darkness, and continued:

"For the past two nights, I dreamt of my dead mother. Perhaps it is time for me to join her, and she is ready to welcome me. I feel that it won't be long before I shan't be able to talk with you like this."

Kimura Johachi glanced into the next room, and noticed that a candle had been lit in front of the memorial tablet of Shimizu's mother.

Whenever Shimizu returned to his quarters from duty, he always knelt down before this tablet, and reported to the spirit of his mother that day too had been uneventful for his lord.

Kimura Johachi had once visited Shimizu at his home in Mikawa, and had stayed there for one night. He had been deeply moved at the attitude of both Shimizu and his mother toward Kira Kozuke-no-Suke; nor had he forgotten the taste of the home-made noodles which the kind old woman had cooked for him.

Kimura had noticed a subtle change come over his friend after the death of his mother. It was as though Shimizu had come to some great decision, a decision from which there was no turning away. It seemed to Kimura that Shimizu, whilst devoting his self to the defense of his lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke, was at the same time awaiting the arrival of some unpreventable event.

"You have become rather moody of late," said Kimura. "Whenever we drink, somehow or other the sake seems to act contrariwise."

"The virtue of sake is that it sinks to one's soul. If the object in drinking sake is to fall into a state of drunken hilarity, I wouldn't invite you to join me. Come, Kimura, you can sleep here tonight. It isn't bad to fall asleep as we talk. I haven't any spare night-clothes, but you can share my quilts with me."

Kimura could not leave now without hurting his friend. He had no objection to sleeping with his friend, and moreover, Shimizu appeared to be particularly desirous of talking to him that night. His only regret was that there was no more sake to drink. He wished there had been a little more of it.

Kimura prepared to crawl into bed with his friend. But just then heavy footsteps crunched on the snow outside.

"That's it," muttered Kimura, and stood up. But the same thought had occured to Shimizu, and he was already at the window, opening the outer sliding door.

"Hoi, guard!" he called out. Every night, the grounds were patrolled by armed attendants. A group of three men patrolled round the mansion every hour. Shimizu had thought that the footsteps he had hear were those of the guards.

But the man who answered Shimizu's call was not one of the guards. He held neither spear nor lantern.

"Did you call me?"

"Oh, excuse me. You are Master Kasahara Shichijiro?"

"Yes."

"I thought you were one of the guards. Every one in the mansion is asleep. I didn't think anyone, except the guards would be out tonight."

"Is there anything I can do for you? I am not on duty tonight, but I thought that everyone, tired out by the party today and lulled into a false sense of security by the heavy snowfall, would naturally relax his usual vigilance. I decided, therefore, that I would patrol the grounds on my own, just to see that everything is all right. If there is anything I can do for, you please tell me."

"What, you are not on duty?" Shimizu involuntarily bowed his head. "Forgive me. As a matter of fact, Kimura Johachi and I were drinking before going to bed, but the sake being insufficient, we thought that we would ask one of the guards to fetch us an extra bottle from the commissariat. I am deeply moved at your loyalty, for nobody else would have thought of patrolling the grounds on a night like this, alone and of his own free will whilst off duty. I am heartily ashamed of myself. Please forgive me, and pardon me for having stopped you."

"Did you say sake?" Kasahara laughed, and nodded. He knew Shimizu's fondness for sake. "There is nothing easier than to get you some. I will tell somebody to bring it to you."

"No, no. Never mind, Master Kasahara, don't trouble yourself." Shimizu bowed and shut the door. But presently, footsteps again sounded below the window, and somebody knocked on the sliding-door. Shimizu opened the window again, and saw Kasahara, a crimson snow-cape over his shoulders, holding up a half-gallon bottle of sake in his frozen hand.

"There is plenty more," said Kasahara. "Is this enough for you?"

"Ah, thank you very much. Thank you very much."

"Don't mention it." Kasahara grinned, and walked off. Ikkaku and Johachi watched him disappear into the gloom. Then they turned back, and one of them shut the window whilst the other placed the bottle near the brazier. But both of them merely continued to stare blankly at the bottle without moving a hand to open it.

"Johachi."

"Um."

"I used to wonder how many truly loyal men there were in this mansion among the hundred odd retainers of Kira. I was despondent because I could not point to any single man and say to myself, 'There, that man is truly loyal.' But loyalty is not altogether unknown in this place. I can hardly persuade myself to drink this sake. It seems a sacrilege against the loyalty of that Kasahara . . ."

"He is the younger brother of Sekiguchi Sakubei. Although he is young, he has a stout heart and swordarm."

"Sekiguchi Sakubei?"

"He was one of the men commissioned by Chief Counselor Chisaka Hyozu to accompany me to the Kyoto and Osaka area to watch the Ako ronin. Unfortunately, he met his death in the vicinity of Bishamon. I hear that his corpse was found without the head."

"The Ako ronin must have killed him."

"We know only that the man who killed him is Takebayashi Tadashichi. Young Kasahara has sworn vengeance against the Ako ronin. His swordarm must be itching to get to work as soon as they come."

"I hear Chief Counselor Chisaka is not feeling well as usual."

"He must be tired out from the spiritual tension. I went to his house just before the snowfall to report on conditions here, but he happend to have a visitor then, and I came away without seeing him."

"It's become colder. I suppose daybreak is not far off."

"The sake has gone cold too."

"I am sorry about Master Kasahara, but we had better drink this sake. Johachi, let's heat it up."

"Wait a moment. The fire is low, and the water in the urn is not hot enough."

When the sake had been heated, they started to drink afresh. But as the night wore on, their voices slowly trailed off, and by the time the sake in the bottle had dwindled down to about an inch from the bottom, they were fast asleep, their heads pillowed on their arms, and their feet thrust beneath the quilts.

About four in the morning, Johachi awoke, his throat parched with thirst. The lantern had gone out, and he groped his way to the kitchen. But the water in the tank had frozen. Johachi seized the dipper, and began to break the ice.

Shimizu started up.

"Johachi! What was that noise?"

"Me. I am breaking the ice in the tank."

"I don't mean that. Where are your ears? There! Great Heavens! Something unusual is hapening at both front and rear gates."

"Eh?" Johachi dropped his dipper, and listened intently. Ikkaku was beside the window, his ear pressed against the wood. His eyes were gleaming fiercely in the semi-darkness.

In an instant the whole mansion had become the center of pandemonium. The thud of falling snow, the crash of mallets against the doors, and the sound of many feet rushing over the ice—and over and above this din rang out stentorian voices, shouting, "The retainers of Asano-Takumi-no-Kami have come for the head of Kira Kozuke-no-Suke!"

"Aht! They have come!" Johachi whirled round. "The Ako ronin!"

"Quiet down, Johachi." Ikkaku was unperturbed. He took the sake bottle, and going into the next room, sat down in front of his mother' stablet.

(To Be Continued)

Army to Dispatch Artists to South

(Continued From Page 3)

fight of mechanized units in the vicinity of Pegu) Oil painting.

Shin Kurihara, a member of the Nika Association (Operations of X X Unit in Nu River area) Oil painting.

Koh Inoue, a member of the Shin-Seisaku School (Operations of X X Unit in the scorching desert in the vicinity of Tuungoo) Oil painting.

Tsuguo Suzuki, a member of the Independent Art Association (Anti-air raid defense in Rangoon and cooperation of Burmese people) Oil Painting.

Junkichi Mukai, a member of the Nika Association (Heroic fight of the Tanahashi Unit in the vicinity of Indin) Oil painting.

Ryohei Koiso, a member of the Shin-Seisaku School (Chief Administrator, Ba Maw, and the construction of independent Burma) Oil painting.

Kakutaro Kashihara, a member of the Nika Association (Arinobu Unit as it penetrates the Arakan range) Oil painting.

Saichiro Tanaka, a member of the Independent Art Association Association (Crossing of the Mayu River by engineering corps) Oil painting.

Tatsushiro Takahata, a member of the Independent Art Association (Bombing of East India by Army eagles) Oil painting.

Shusei Kohayakawa, a member of the Education Ministry Exhibition (Capturing of an enemy Brigadier-General during the battle in the vicinity of Indin) Japanese painting.

(3) **Burma-Shonan Areas:**

Ryozo Suzuki, a member of the Nika Association (Activities of medical corps) Oil paintings.

(4) **Other Areas:**

Hakutei Ishii, a member of the Imperial Art Academy (Crack units of the Kwantung Army guarding the eastern frontier of North Manchoukuo) Oil painting.

Usaburo Ihara, judge of the Education Ministry Exhibition (Fall of Hongkong) Oil painting.

Ryoichi Sasaoka, a member of the Bunka Hoko Association (Heroic fight of artillery corps shelling Corregidor) Oil painting.

Riichiro Kawashima, judge of the Education Ministry Exhibition (Construction of the new Philippines: Tojo-Vargas interview) Oil painting.

Saburo Miyamoto, a member of the Nika Association (Fall of Corregidor and Homma-Wainwright interview) Oil painting.

Masayoshi Ise, a member of the Shin Seisaku School (Severe battles at the 250-meter Heights, the reservoir and the castle-gate of Kowloon) Oil painting.

Tomoyuki Shimizu, a member of the Independent Art Association (Entry into war by China and President Wang Ching-wei) Oil painting.

Gengetsu Yano, judge of the Education Ministry Exhibition (Attack on enemy positions in Shantung) Japanese painting.

Special consideration has been paid in choosing artists of realistic style. The artistic productions are expected to be exhibited on the occasion of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia which falls on December 8.

Moreover, it is contemplated to exhibit these pictures at various main cities within the country and also to hold exhibitions at various parts within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Again, it is projected to exchange these documentary pictures with those of other Axis countries, if circumstances allow, in the future.

Japan—Past and Present

Pluralistic Approach to Japanese Culture

— Ashikaga Period —

By Shigeyoshi Sakabe

The period of two and a half centuries from the downfall of the Hojo Regency in 1333 up to the year 1574 when Oda Nobunaga succeeded in restoring unity and order to the country is customarily called the Ashikaga period after the Shogunate family in power nearly through the whole length of the time. The collapse of the Hojo Regency and therefore of the Kamakura Shogunate was due to economic causes too deep-rooted for either makeshift or half-measure to remedy.

The campaign against the Mongol invasions of 1274 and 1281 had exhausted all the man-power and economic resources of the Shogunate, and before it had time to heave a sigh of relief after the hard-won battle, it had to face the serious problem of making due rewards to deserving warriors. But there was no spare land anywhere to be granted them. The growing dissatisfaction among the powerful warriors led to civil disorder of the first magnitude which in turn hurried the Hojo family along the path of destruction.

In Difficult Position

When the Ashikaga Shogunate came into power in 1335, it stood where the Hojo had left off; it was in no better financial position than their tragic predecessors. Its position was as precarious as that of a funambulist on a tight rope: the slightest shift in the balance of power would overthrow it down from its perilous perch. It had to find new financial resources besides worrying about the maintenance of proper balance among powerful retainers.

But local magnates had grown so powerful that they virtually owned the territories entrusted to their stewardship, from which the Ashikaga Government could not expect to derive much income. As a matter of fact its own sphere of influence was limited to a small area near the capital. What was there for the Shogunate to do in order to grow in riches so that its successive heads might indulge in their fond extravagances? And why were so many coastal daimyo growing with gold? The reason was not far to seek. They had been drawing tremendous profits from overseas mercantile undertakings with the continent. So here was the way out of the depth of economic distress.

The Ashikaga Shogunate, however, was utterly ignorant of the ways and means of conducting foreign trade. It stood in dire need of knowledge and experience, having no knowledge of the state of affairs abroad. And in the fullness of time came the Zen monks. They and they alone were capable of handling foreign affairs in a respectable manner. They alone were able to speak and write Chinese intelligently. And so, in short, they served the Shogunate as counsellors in foreign affairs, diplomatic delegates and commercial commissioners simultaneously.

As in all other instances, whether in the East or the West, the church, when thus allied with the state, was bound to play a decisive role in directing the destiny of Ashikaga culture.

Zen Became Active

Zen monasteries did not long remain mere religious institutions. They soon constituted the Foreign Office of the Government with an efficient Bureau of Commerce. Furthermore, they soon began to equip themselves with an Industrial Bureau to take charge of furnishing merchandise for trade. And as the merchandise consisted chiefly of works of art—armour, swords, fans, lacquer ware, screens—Zen monks kept control of the artisans' guilds, besides keeping on their payroll their own artists and craftsmen. Some of the greatest artists of the day came forward from within the fold of church patronage.

The peculiar aestheticism of the Ashikaga period, which not only characterized the arts of the age but has become the basic principle in the Japanese attitude toward art, originated from the contact between the state and the church, from the harmonious blending of monasticism and secularism. Especially in painting and architecture we of today owe our present heritage real and ideal, directly to the monasticosecular models of the Ashikaga period.

Landscape gardens, so unique in the world, were also an outcome of the same mingling of tastes, and the tea ceremony and flower arrangement, the two arts most widely advertised abroad as peculiar Japanese accomplishments, were to complete, in this period, their elaborate canons of etiquette, observed and upheld even now through the four intervening centuries.

* * *

Perhaps as important as the standardization of Japanese aesthetic criteria was the popularization of learning witnessed during the period under discussion. Superficially it would seem that an age so chaotic and warlike would be least conducive to such a development, for it was an age of unending internal conflicts, aptly referred to as the Age of Civil Wars. The longest and the most serious, the War of Onin, lasted for 11 years, reducing the glories of the Imperial capital to an empty expanse of scorched earth. As the splendor of the stately mansions and monasteries faded, the cultural history of our country seemed to have written a definite finis. But like the phoenix rising from the ashes, a new culture was forthcoming, born not of aristocracy but of stratocracy in alliance with Zen Buddhism.

For a long time the culture of the country was the monopoly of a few large cities. When we talk of Heian culture, we refer to that of Kyoto, the province are ignored, and rightly too, for they lagged so far behind in cultural attainments. But during the Ashikaga period, Japanese culture migrated into the provinces in far-reaching waves.

Centers of Culture

One of such waves consisted of mighty generals themselves who at once held high positions in the Shogunate government and also had their respective spheres of influence in the country. They moved back and forth between the capital and their castletowns, until the latter grew into prosperous centers of vigorous culture. Yamaguchi on the western tip of the mainland and far removed from Kyoto was the castle-town of the Ouchi family. In proportion as the Ouchi grew in power and wealth, the town came to rank among the most influential centers of learning and refinement.

We may observe in this connection a development of utmost importance and interest: the rise of independent towns into a sort of "city states," of which the city of Sakai is a notable example. Belonging to no one feudal magnate, it rose and prospered solely on the basis of commerce. It defended itself by a rampart, kept a ready supply of arms and armors, and trained its own army against aggressive warriors on all sides.

From the fact that a group of influential merchants of the coastal commercial centers sent a letter to the Pope all the way to Rome under joint signatures seems to indicate that these city states formed a league like the Hanseatic League. However that may be, what is of immediate interest to us is that these cities, seemingly absorbed in material prosperity, became a hot-bed for some of the most vital cultural movements. It is not a mere accident that Mrs. Akiko Yosano, one of Japan's greatest contemporary poets who died in May last year, hailed from this port town, far from the acknowledged centers of learning and culture such as Kyoto and Tokyo.

Searched for Inspiration

The second wave consisted of litterati and artists who, caught by incurable wanderlust, spent their lifetime journeying the length and width of the country in search of inspiration, understanding and friendship, Sogi, for instance, lived and died on the road. Like the great haiku master Basho, he was wholeheartedly in love with traveling. And in addition he was in constant demand. Powerful local potentates, such as Uyesugi of Echigo, Kitabatake of Ise, Imagawa of Suruga, Sagara of Kyushu and a host of others invited this great poet and scholar to their domains in their thirst for knowledge and poetry.

And this in the midst of incessant civil wars! Sogi, on the other hand, not only obliged the mighty by accepting their invitations, but would also trudge on an unbeaten path to meet and discourse with a group of kindred-spirited individuals, be they the lowliest in social order. For he derived unmitigated pleasure from lecturing to the most uninitiated aspirants, giving guidance in their creative effort.

Similarly, painters roamed about the country in quest of scenic beauties to immortalize by their brush. Sesshu, for example, traversed the whole of western Japan, leaving lasting impress of his genius on local devotees wherever he went.

A third wave consisted of courtiers and Zen monks who sought refuge in safe distance from the ravages of war. Under trying circumstances, without the accustomed conveniences, patronage and security, but with abundant freedom from red-tape and social obligations, they were able to give their best to scholarship and authorship. It was under these circumstances that Ichijo Kaneyoshi (popularly Kanera) wrote his immortal commentary upon the Tale of Genji, among other writings of timeless value completed while in the same exile. He was one of the many refugee scholars who contributed to the diffusion of learning.

A review of the popularization process of culture would be incomplete without reference again to the part played by Zen priests. Education that had been the exclusive privilege of the nobility came now to be the self-imposed task of the Zen masters who turned their monasteries into tera-koya (monastic schools), the only variety of educational institution the country then possessed. From this time on until the year 1872 when New Japan introduced a system of school education upon Western models, popular education was conducted exclusively by tera-koya, though some of the schools so named, in the Tokugawa period, were not monastic but purely secular in management and curricula.

To Western observers the rapid progress of civilization our country has achieved within 70 old years following the Restoration of Meiji presents a mystifying spectacle. They marvel at the way Japan evolved from a feudal into a modern state in so short a time. Without an official system of national education for centuries, how had the Japanese been prepared, culturally and educationally, to readjust themselves to the overwhelming requirements of the great change? What sort of education had they had so that they were able to assimilate so quickly the arts and sciences of the West? The answer is found, among other things, in the popularization of learning monastic schools inaugurated by the Zen Buddhists in the Ashikaga period.

NAGOYA NINE LEADING IN PRO BALL CIRCUIT

Yamato Team Defeats Asahi In Only Game Played at Nishinomiya

Professional Baseball Standings

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Nagoya	15	9	2	.625
Kyojin	15	9	0	.625
Asahi	15	10	2	.600
Hanshin	13	12	1	.520
Yamato	12	12	1	.500
Hankyu	11	15	0	.423
Nankai	11	15	1	.423
Seitetsu	7	17	3	.292

Saturday's Results
Yamato 3, Asahi 2

The Yamato nine turned back the Asahi club in the only game of the Nippon Professional Baseball League at the Nishinomiya stadium Saturday by the score of 3 to 2. All other tilts were washed out by the rain.

The Yamato's staged a two-run rally in the seventh to even the count after the Asahi nine had sprinted off to a two run advantage in the third canto. In the eighth inning, the Yamato's bunched two hits for a tally to clinch the game. Katayama, big right-hander, limited Asahi to eight singles.

In the standings, the Nagoya nine holds a slim lead over the Tokyo Kyojins. Both clubs have taken 15 tilts, losing nine with Nagoya breaking off even in two games. Saturday's loss dropped Asahi to third spot just above the Yamato Club. Hankyu, Nankai and Seitetsu bring up the rear.

Should the weatherman permit, twin-bills are scheduled today both at the Korakuen stadium, Tokyo and the Koshien stadium, near Osaka.

Asahi	002	000	000	—2
Yamato	000	000	21A	—3

Slovak Beer Increases

BRATISLAVA.—The production of Slovak beer breweries amounted to roughly 150,000 hectoliters in the first quarter of 1943 as compared with 96,000 hectoliters during the corresponding period in 1942.

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Program

1.	Beethoven:	Sonata in G major
2.	Mozart:	Concerto in D major
3.	Vitali:	Ciaccona
	Albeniz:	Malaquena
	Rimsky-Korsakow	"Hymn to the Sun"
	Wieniawski:	Polonaise Brillante

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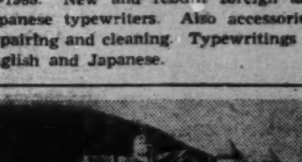

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1943

Memorial Day

Today Americans will be observing Memorial Day. Originally a day of tribute to those who fell in the American Civil War of 1861-1865, it has subsequently become a holiday dedicated to the memory of all the soldier dead and of departed civilians as well. This year the Americans will have more reason than ever before in their history to ponder over the significance of Memorial Day, for fresh in their minds will be the memory of tens of thousands of their newly dead, slaughtered within the past year in such strange, far-off places as Zaghguan, Chichagov, and Morobe.

As they lament over their freshly departed sons, the Americans must in their heart of hearts question why it is that the flower of their manhood must go to untimely graves in the deserts of Tunisia or the tundras of the Aleutians or the jungles of New Guinea—God-forsaken spots whose very names they had never heard of until a few weeks ago. No rhetorical bombast about an intangible "freedom" or "democracy" from the mouths of frock-coated dignitaries at the Arlington Cemetery ceremonies today will be able to answer the question in the minds of thousands of American parents as to why their sons had to be sent out to die in the far corners of the earth.

This unuttered question in the secret hearts of the masses of the American people cannot be answered, because there is no satisfying reply. The gnawing doubt cannot be stilled that all these deaths were totally unnecessary. Because what logical reason is there that says American youths must be led out to be slaughtered on foreign battlefields?

America, blest with the most bountiful riches of Nature, could have remained in peaceful contentment. America, protected by two great oceans on either side, could have remained in peaceful security. No one could have threatened her prosperity or her safety if she had only kept to her own affairs. Nothing would or could have interrupted her natural course of happy development if she had only refrained from interfering in matters which were of no concern to her.

Then why did the scheming leaders of America come to feel that they had to intervene in the affairs of other parts of the world about which they knew nothing? Why did they feel they had to obstruct even by force the course of progressive development in Europe and Asia? Why did Roosevelt have to act on the delusion that America's line of defense lay along the Rhine? Why did the United States believe that she had to take over the protection of the entire British Empire? Why did she believe that she possessed a mandate to act as a moral monitor over Japan? Why did she have to adopt a policy of world-wide interference and intervention which could only end in the slaughter of her sons by the tens of thousands with no gain or advantage to herself? And how many more thousands of American youths will have to go to their deaths before the fanatical leaders of the United States come to their senses or before their insane policy ends in final disaster?

These are the unanswered questions which a large proportion of the American people themselves must be asking today as they contemplate the memory of their recent soldier dead. For what a tragic symbol of meaningless and futile death Memorial Day in America has come to be!

The Enemy of Humanity

Recently there has been a recrudescence of enemy attacks on Japanese hospital ships. To add to the already long list of such outrages, an American plane bombed the hospital ship Arabia Maru of the Imperial Army on May 19 off Rabaul in New Ireland, and still another dastardly and criminal attack was reported on the Imperial Army's hospital ship Baikal Maru on May 23 by enemy planes near the mouth of the Rangoon River. Japanese hospital ships are so clearly marked in accordance with the provisions of international law that it must be quite easy for the enemy to distinguish them from other ships. The frequent enemy attacks on these mercy ships cannot, therefore, be explained except on the ground of the natural cruelty of Americans.

The inborn cruelty of the American people is clearly manifest in the character of crimes perpetrated by them. No country is free from criminals, but no crimes are so shockingly cruel in character as those committed in America. Particularly savage are the crimes perpetrated by Americans against colored peoples. The intellectual and ethical standards of the American community are notoriously low, and a hatred for the colored races permeates not only the ignorant masses but those who occupy the leading positions of society. In one of his books, Andre Siegfred, a keen student of things American, writes that Americans hold Negroes in no higher regard than dogs. In fact, they show the same contemptuous attitude toward the colored people generally as they do toward Negroes. Siegfred also writes that whenever a new method of execution was invented in America, it was usually tried on a Chinese, to begin with.

The War of Greater East Asia is traceable, in the ultimate, to the Anglo-American idea of racial discrimination. Their contempt for Asiatic peoples led them to take it into their heads to satisfy their imperialistic ambition by oppressing these peoples and encroaching on their territories. While enforcing the policy of aggression against East Asia, on the one hand, they prohibited the immigration of Asiatic peoples to America and the British dominions on the other. Such an insulting treatment was more than the Asiatic peoples could tolerate.

America's hypocrisy makes her attitude all the more detestable and unbearable. That country ostentatiously preaches peace and humanity, thereby simulating an apostle of justice and humanity. It was this feigned humanism which caused America to insist at the Washington Conference of 1921-1922 on the insertion of clauses condemning submarine attacks not only hospital ships but on ordinary merchantmen as well. The instant she is at war, however, she casts off this mask of humanity and attacks hospital ships without any qualm of conscience.

The Japanese Government has lodged a strong protest against America's repeated outrages against Japanese hospital ships. True, it is not likely to produce the desired effect, since America is a habitual and hardened offender against international law, but it is not possible to remain silent. Besides her offence of attacking hospital ships, she has often been guilty of invading neutral territories. A country so hopelessly dead to the sense of honor cannot for a moment be expected to listen to reason. The only effective way to eliminate America's outrages is to drive our attacks home to that country so that she may be left with no other course than to capitulate completely. This will be Japan's final and fit reply to the outrageous conduct of the enemy of humanity.

A Year Ago Today

May 30, 1942

Japanese Forces have successfully routed 3,000 Chungking remnants, who filtered into the jungle area in Yunnan Province after crossing the Nu River since May 24. Meanwhile, other Japanese troops have completed their mopping-up campaign against Chungking remnants in the sector north of Myitkyina, northern Burma. The Kalewa sector in northern Burma, near the Indian border also has been cleared of enemy troops.

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Anti-British sentiment is ever rising in India as the taxation for the present year has been increased by 1,120,000,000 rupees, and it has become clear that the British intend to bleed the Indians to the last drop of their blood.

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Taking advantage of the deterioration in the power of the Chungking administration, the Chinese Communist Party is gradually intensifying its already stiff attitude toward Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents.

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With the completion of repairs, railway traffic formally was resumed at noon today between Rangoon and Mandalay. Of a total of 3,300 kilometers of railway tracks in Burma, 2,608 kilometers were repaired up to early May by the Japanese railway corps.

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Lieutenant-General Berton B. Sommerville, chief of the United States army supply service, declared in London today that the greatest problem today is the ship bottoms with which to transport war requisites.

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The shortage of tonnage is really becoming alarming, and America's war efforts are being hampered in the most serious way by the mounting loss of merchantmen, comments a London newspaper.

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Threatened by the spreading strike among coal miners in England, Great Britain has been thrown into a serious plight in the matter of coal production. A great insurrection in the coal mining community threatens the country if the petition of the mine workers for an increase in wages fails to obtain an answer in the affirmative from the Government.

An Open Letter

BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY DEMANDS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER BY UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN

To President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

A global war is now raging with a vengeance between the Axis Powers, Japan, Germany and Italy on the one hand and on the other the anti-Axis countries, including America and Britain, with the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans included in its theater. From its very outset, Japan has attained unprecedented military achievements in the Pacific War, by occupying all American and British bases in East Asia and steadily carrying on her great task for the construction of Greater East Asia. A long-range view of the situation leaves no doubt at all that the outcome of the war has already been decided. This is entirely due to the gallant fighting of the brave and loyal Imperial Forces under the boundless Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. Humble member as I am of the glorious Japanese nation, I am taking this opportunity to remind America and Britain that they now have the last chance to repent and undo their past criminal actions for the sake of justice and humanity as well as lasting peace of the world and enduring happiness of mankind.

Have Community of Interests

That Japan, Germany and Italy are bound by a military alliance treaty in the War of Greater East Asia following the conclusion of an anti-Comintern pact is due not only to a community of military interest among them, but also to a community of moral and spiritual principles.

Some time ago when von Dirksen, German Ambassador called on Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, the Supreme Adviser to the Black Dragon Society, shortly after the assumption of his post in Tokyo, accompanied by Mr. Toshihide Inoge, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, he told the venerable patron of the Black Dragon Society among others that

"We have hitherto made a big mistake. I mean that we have done everything from a calculating motive. Later, however, we have realized that everything must be done on the basis of moral and spiritual principles. We are now acting in dead earnest on this conviction. My personal visit to Japan, my look at the sublime Mt. Fuji and pure cherry-blossoms have added to my conviction. I firmly believe that the Germans of today have a community of moral and spiritual principles with the Japanese people. I am going ahead along this line."

Pact Discussed

The conversations between von Dirksen and Mr. Toyama then turned to the anti-Comintern pact. Mr. Toyama responded that the new German Ambassador who had approached the question cleverly would prove a good friend of Japan. Visits were since frequently exchanged between Mr. Toyama and von Dirksen, leading to their close friendship. Von Dirksen often called on Mr. Toyama with his wife. Later when a rally was held in Tokyo in celebration of the conclusion of the tripartite anti-Comintern pact, Mr. Toyama took the lead in shouting banzai for Fuehrer Hitler of Germany. That was the first time that he took the lead in giving cheers for foreigners. In the autumn of 1941 when America was demanding Japan to repudiate the tripartite pact in the midst of the Washington parley in order to estrange Japan from Germany and Italy, Mr. Toyama presented Fuehrer Hitler of Germany and Il Duce Mussolini, Premier of Italy, each with a Japanese sword specially ordered from the well-known swordsmith Akihide Kurihara, thereby intimating his abiding faith in the tripartite pact. All this is due to his belief in the spiritual affinity among Japan, Germany and Italy.

The Nippon spirit is the spirit based upon justice and humanity, centering in the Imperial House. It is inherent in the Imperial Way, which inspired the founding of the Japanese Empire, as enunciated by the Emperor Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan in His Rescript. Within the Imperial Way is aimed at governing the people, by cultivating virtues and a sense of justice: without, it is aimed at enhancing these moral principles all over the world, which it regards as one household. In other words, the heaven-granted Dignity and Virtues of the Emperor will ensure lasting peace for the world and common prosperity and happiness for humanity, by chastising the wicked and outrageous and supporting the weak.

The Imperial Way is clarified in the Imperial Rescript granted on the occasion of the conclusion of the Three-Power Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy, September 27, 1940, which states, inter alia:

"To enhance justice on earth and make of the world one household is the great injunction bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors which We lay to heart day and night. . .

"The task of enabling each nation to find its proper place and all individuals to live in peace and security is indeed one of great magnitude, unparalleled in history."

In line with the Imperial Rescript, the Preamble of the Three-Power Pact says that "the Governments of Japan, Germany and Italy consider it as the condition precedent to any lasting peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place."

The Imperial Way

The Imperial Way on which the Nippon spirit is based is further manifested with the development of the War of Greater East Asia. Following the successful elimination of all the American and British influences from Greater East Asia, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has delivered statements before several sessions of the Imperial Diet, pledging to grant independence to Burma and the Philippines and to support India's independence. On the other hand, Japan has extended political and economic aid in various forms to China, including relinquishment of extraterritoriality, retrocession of concessions and granting of loans. Cooperation in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia as well as in the construction of a new Greater East Asia is steadily progressing under the joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

But what is the origin of the War of Greater East Asia? How was it brought about? There is no gainsaying that the current war is traceable to the aggressive Machiavellianism of America, Britain and the Netherlands, as pointed out by the Japanese Government's statement as well as by the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war against America and Britain. The crimes of America, Britain and the Netherlands stand condemned by both man and God. History shows in clear-cut terms that they not only carried out aggression ruthlessly on weaker nations in various parts of Asia and sucked their blood unrelentingly, but furthermore made China fight against Japan, guardian of peace in the Orient, in efforts to attain their inordinate ambition for aggression on China when both Japan and China were worn down in a war of attrition. They made a catspaw of Chiang Kai-shek to start the China Affair. Hostilities were prolonged for several years between Japan and China. They openly extended military aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime, while driving Japan to the wall, by bringing economic pressure to bear upon her, including cancellation of commercial treaties and embargoes imposed on the export of oil and other important materials, until America submitted unacceptable and impossible terms to Japan's bona fide counter-proposals, which were intended to bring the negotiation between Japan and America to an amicable conclusion. Simultaneously, America challenged Japan to war, by instructing the commanders of her fighting forces to prepare for hostilities with Japan. Had Japan yielded to America, Britain and the Netherlands, the Orient would have been overrun by them, while a veritable pandemonium would have appeared on earth. It was absolutely impossible for Japan, therefore, to let things go unchallenged, for the sake of safeguarding her own national existence and also in pursuance of the hakko iu, the lofty principle which inspired the founding of the Japanese Empire.

Caused Wave of Indignation

Further, the Japanese nation had been bearing the unbearable for many long years in dealing with America and Britain, whose arrogance and selfishness had caused a wave of indignation to sweep all over Japan. There were too many cases of outrageous actions, committed by America and Britain against Japan, to be enumerated here. The most revolting of them occurred during and after the first European war. It was in pursuance of the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance that Japan joined the first European war on Britain's side in compliance with the latter's persistent request. Once however, Japan was in the war on her side, Britain imposed various unwarrantable restrictions on Japanese movements. Later, when the war situation developed against her, Britain was selfish enough to assign the defense of the Mediterranean Sea to the Japanese Navy. On the part of America, she concluded the Ishii-Lansing Agreement prior to her dispatch of expeditionary forces to Europe, recognizing Japan's special position in China. This was a sop offered to Japan by America, prompted by the desire to remove the cause for worry in the Pacific on the eve of her dispatch of expeditionary forces to Europe. Therefore, she cancelled the Ishii-Lansing Agreement immediately after the termination of the first European war.

Treatment Criticized

Following the termination of the first European war, Britain and America treated Japan like a vanquished enemy rather than one of their most loyal and valiant allies. Suppose Japan had stayed out of war, what would have happened to the Allies? Needless to say that the Allies would not have been able to win a victory over Germany and Austria. Japan rendered more substantial contributions toward the Allied cause than America. And yet Britain flung away her alliance with Japan as if it were an old hat, showing no appreciation for Japan's assistance which she extended, by participating in the war on the British side in pursuance of the spirit of the alliance. Britain and America instigated China to offer resistance against Japan in the Paris Peace Conference and on various other occasions; they applied pressure against Japan's position with the Nine-Power Pact; and they cut down Japan's naval strength far below theirs and imposed restrictions on Japan's national defense, by including the Bonin Islands and Atsumi Oshima Island, Japan's insular possessions in the non-fortified area, through the naval conferences held at Washington and London at their instance. Further, they antagonized Japan in the Manchurian incident and various other China issues. A series of unbearable cases of Anglo-American outrageous actions, including these and others led to Japan's secession from the League of Nations as well as from the naval agreements.

No less unpardonable from the viewpoint of humanity is America's enactment of an anti-Japanese immigration law, which the Japanese nation would never forget. It is still fresh in our memory that a young Japanese voiced his indignation over the American attitude, by committing harakiri outside the compounds of the American Embassy in Tokyo. He left a will addressed to the American Ambassador Castle in his pathetic efforts to urge America to reconsider her attitude toward Japan.

Descendants as they are of pirates, the Anglo-Saxons have been guilty of all sorts of piratical actions, tyrannizing the weak and robbing other nations of territory. Especially piratical are the British, who have ruthlessly carried out aggression on weaker nations in the past several centuries. Their past record has been an unbroken series of depredations and deceptions, as demonstrated by their seizure of India, conquest of Burma and aggression on the Southern Region, Africa, Hongkong and various other parts of China. They boasted that the sun had never set on the British Empire, but their insatiate lust for aggrandizement prompted them to undertake a fresh aggression on China together with America, thereby precipitating the current war. They are the enemies of humanity, to say the least.

But divine vengeance is swift and inexorable. All the British bases in this part of the world are destroyed by Japan as a sequel to the outbreak of the Pacific war with the exception of India and Australia, whose fate, however, is now hanging in balance. In Europe, the British Isles, themselves, are in danger.

America, another Anglo-Saxon country ceased to observe the Monroe Doctrine, her traditional foreign policy, a long time ago. Spurred by the ambition for world domination, she annexed Hawaii and the Philippines, as spring-boards for action on China, on which she had been casting a covetous eye for long. In collusion with Britain, she let loose the current war.

The Villainous President

America has been as insidious as Britain in attempts to maintain Anglo-Saxon world hegemony. No, a heavier war guilt lies on the shoulders of America than Britain, because it is America that has taken the initiative in unleashing the war dogs, by egging on Britain. President Roosevelt will be arraigned before the bar of history for starting the second world war. Prior to the outbreak of the current war, Roosevelt ran for a third term as President of the United States, setting at naught America's tradition, handed down from generation to generation since George Washington, the first President. Not content with this, he is seeking a fourth term as President of the United States in efforts to consummate his dictatorship. Woe to America and the American people who have been led by Roosevelt to war, only to suffer an unbroken string of military setbacks as well as mounting war ravages. The Fathers of the American constitution must be turning under the sod.

America and Britain may have been rash enough to challenge Japan to war, misled by their self-conceited belief that they would be able to win a walk-over on Japan whose resources they, from under-estimation, thought had been worn out in five years of hostilities against China. Such belittling of Japan is entirely due to their failure to understand the essence of the national polity and spirit of Japan. History shows that countries which made a similar failure came to grief. America and Britain ought to have taken a warning from the outcome of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5 and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5.

The Nippon spirit grows further strengthened with every difficulty confronted. The China affair has been nothing but a God-sent trial for Japan. The five year-old hostilities with China have not worn out Japan's resources, but on the contrary tremendously increased her fighting power, as proved by a series of crushing blows inflicted by her upon America and Britain since the start of the Pacific War. Both America and Britain must be amazed at the gallantry on the battlefield displayed by the brave and loyal officers and men of the Imperial Forces under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, men who are ever ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their country.

United Like Steel

The Japanese people behind the guns are as loyal and as brave as the officers and men on the front, solidly united like a "ball of fire" and throwing their whole weight into the chastisement of America and Britain. They are fully prepared against a short as well as a long-term war. They are grimly determined to prosecute even a hundred-year war to a successful conclusion. Japan's resources are being steadily developed to meet any emergency efficiently, by fully utilizing the rich natural resources in the southern occupied region. It is the firm conviction of the Japanese people that they will smash at a single stroke any combined counter-offensive to be launched by America and Britain with their total strength.

The goal of civilization lies in the establishment of lasting peace of the world and enduring happiness of mankind. For the purpose, a start must be made on the constructive basis of moral and spiritual principles. Civilization, based upon materialism would make no contribution toward the establishment of lasting peace of the world and enduring happiness of humanity, should it be successful in the reconstruction of the universe or should one Power monopolize the wealth of the world. As for world hegemony on the basis of Machiavellianism, it is as fleeting as clouds in the sky.

The Japanese Empire is twenty-six centuries old. It is co-eval with heaven and earth. This is entirely due to Japan's national polity, whose essence is the heaven-ordained Imperial Way based on high moral and spiritual principles. It is but natural that Germany and Italy should conclude a tripartite alliance treaty with Japan, falling in line with Japan's high moral and spiritual principles. In waging war against the sacred country of Japan by falling back upon their physical strength, America and Britain are spitting at the sun, as it were, only to soil and disfigure their own face.

America and Britain are now at the end of their tether, particularly since a split is widening between them and the Soviet Union in connection with the post-war reconstruction of Europe, centering in the refugee Polish Government's territorial claims. Their unholy ambition for world domination is not only a heinous crime, never to be condoned by man or heaven, but a glaring anachronism.

Both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are hereby urged to reconsider carefully at this juncture and unconditionally surrender to Japan, together with Chiang Kai-shek and the authorities of the Netherlands, Australia and other members of the United Nations, by giving up their idea of world domination. By so doing, they will be able to contribute towards the construction of spiritual civilization under the Imperial Virtues as well as towards the cause of lasting peace of the world and enduring happiness of humanity. On the contrary, should they persist in their evil course, without contrition, it is as clear as day that they would be overtaken by divine retribution swiftly.

YOSHIHISA KUZUU
(President of the Black Dragon Society, Executive Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Permanent Adviser to the Dai-Nippon Asia Development League).